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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1281

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26 July 1982

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INTERNATIONAL

MILITARIZATION, 'NATIONALIZATION' BLAMED FOR RISING UNEMPLOYMENT

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 7 Jul 82 pp 1-2

[Article by Sofya Timofeyeva: "Without the Right To Work"]

[Text] The daily reports by news agencies testify to the steady growth of unemployment which has become a scourge for the working people in the West. At present 10.2 million people, that is, nine per cent of the entire able-bodied population, in the Common Market countries are out of work. West Germany holds first place in this respect: from May of last year to May of this year the jobless army there rose by 48.3 per cent. Unemployment in the United States has reached a record level--10.5 million. In Britain, 3,061,000 people are deprived of the right to work--almost 2.5 times more than at the moment when Conservatives came to power.

Such disastrous social consequences stem, first and foremost, from the course of militarizing the economy pursued by the governments of NATO countries. This course aggravates recession in civil sectors of the national economy. For instance, the tremendous arms build-up programme proclaimed by the US Administration will bring about the liquidation of hundreds of thousands of jobs in the sphere of peaceful production. As it has been stated by the recently published report of the Economic Policy, Planning and Research Agency of California, the present boom experienced by military corporations does not reduce unemployment, but, on the contrary, leads to the further reduction of the employment rate.

Another reason for the dismissals of millions of workers is the capitalist "rationalization" of production increasingly carried out under the conditions of an economic crisis. Employers are indifferent to the future of the people whose jobs were "swallowed up" by robots.

The grave situation in the sphere of employment gives rise to the mounting protest by the working people, trade unions and the broad public in West European countries, the United States, Canada and Japan. The scope of mass demonstrations is ever growing. The demonstrators demand that the huge military expenses should be cut and that funds thus released should be directed for peaceful purposes, in particular, for the creation of new jobs. However, Western governments turn a deaf ear to the demands of their citizens who come out for the right to work.

In its blind anti-Sovietism the US Administration has recently decided to expand "economic sanctions" against the USSR in total disregard of the fact that, as a result of this, as Senator Charles Percy has pointed out, a number of American companies fulfilling Soviet orders will have to curtail production and sack workers.

CSO: 1812/130

INTERNATIONAL

SOVIET-HUNGARIAN COOPERATION IN ECONOMIC RESEARCH

Moscow OБSHCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI in Russian No 3, May-Jun 82 pp 176-184 (Excerpts)

Article by S. Smirnov, doctor of philosophical sciences, learned secretary of the Soviet-Hungarian Commission on Cooperation in the Field of Social Sciences: "Session of the Soviet-Hungarian Commission of Social Scientists" /

/Excerpts/ At the Fourth Session of the Soviet-Hungarian Commission on Cooperation in the Field of Social Sciences (Budapest-Sopron, 7-12 September 1981) results of joint work by the scientists of the USSR and the PRH during the years 1976-1980 were summarized, and the urgent problems of Marxist-Leninist social scientists were examined in the light of the decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU and the 12th Congress of the MSZMP. The session devoted a great deal of attention to deepening the contents and improving the scientific-organizational forms of the joint creative activity of various detachments of Soviet and Hungarian social scientists during the new five-year plan. The commission members took part in a scientific session on the problems of the socialist way of life.

As the rapporteurs noted, great importance has been assumed by the summing up of the multi-form positive experience of organizing the production, administration, and solution of national-economic problems which has been accumulated in certain of the fraternal countries. In the light of this, during the forthcoming five-year plan the main connecting-rod of activity by Soviet and Hungarian social scientists ought to become the discovery and study of the positive experience of the USSR and the PRH in this or that sphere of public life. What I have in mind primarily is the operational preparation of scientific reports and analytical notes.

In accordance with the materials of the congresses of the fraternal parties, the further multi-faceted working-out of the concept of a developed socialist society has legitimately moved to the foreground. Herein, the following lines of study have assumed particular urgency:

--refinement and specification of ways and time periods of implementing the program goals for developing socialism;

* Concerning the previous session, which was held in the USSR in 1979, see: OБSHCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI, 1979, No 6, pp 207-211.

--a detailed working-out of ideas about the ultimate boundaries of the first phase of communist formation in the economy;

--characterization of socio-political relations, cultural-spiritual, and achievements which determine in the aggregate the full maturity and, so to speak, the finished quality of socialism;

--study of the different stages of building socialism in the PRH and the USSR;

--analysis of specific ways to eliminate these or other earlier-formed disproportions and incongruities, overcoming newly arising contradictions and difficulties in developing the socialist society.

It was pointed out that in the cooperation of economists it is necessary to concentrate efforts primarily on such questions as increasing the effectiveness and intensification of socialist production and ways of increasing labor productivity, along with the rational use of labor resources. Also moving into the center of attention are problems connected with the need to adapt the socialist economic mechanism to the conditions of the scientific and technical revolution. Extraordinarily great importance is being attached to further development of the theory of socialist reproduction under the new conditions of building communism, in particular, working out a rational correlation between the two sub-divisions of social production within the necessity of ensuring the intensification of economic development and increasing the working people's well-being. Considerable urgency has been attained by the circle of problems linked with the agroindustrial complex, with increasing its effectiveness, introducing rationality into the sectorial structure and perfecting the entire mechanism of administering this complex.

P. Fedoseyev's report devoted a great deal of attention to an analysis of the problems of the scientific and technical revolution and its social consequences. Moreover, it noted the feasibility of activating the development of a strategy for developing the STR /scientific and technical revolution/ which would ensure a close tie between basic scientific research and the economic and social prospects for a socialist society. In the light of the decisions of the congresses of the fraternal parties it is also important to work out theoretical-methodological and socio-institutional ways to intensify the production of scientific knowledge. Under present-day conditions it is exceedingly necessary to have a comprehensive theory of the integration of science with social practice, proceeding from an analysis of the entire aggregate of factors which would guarantee speeding up the introduction of scientific and technical achievements into practical use. Such a theory should be directed at forecasting the development of the NTR in various fields of social life, at evaluating alternative ways of implementing the achievements of the NTR from the standpoint of the social consequences connected with the selection of these ways.

In the reports and speeches the attention of all the institutions taking part in bilateral cooperation was directed at the need to improve the scientific-organizational forms of joint work in the light of those requirements which have been assigned to science by the congresses of the fraternal parties, to consistently implement the principle of concentrating efforts on the most urgent trends of the social sciences.

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INTERNATIONAL

BOURGEOIS CRITICS REFUTED ON NATURE OF SOVIET DEMOCRACY

PM061301 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by E. Kuzmin: "The Truth of Life and the Falsifiers' Fabrications"]

[Text] The bourgeoisie and its supporters are sparing no effort in their attempt, on the one hand, to obscure the processes aimed at weakening and undermining democratic institutions in the capitalist countries and, on the other, to distort come what may the essence of Marxist-Leninist teaching on democracy as a form of political power. Modern anticomunism, specializing in problems of statehood, is characterized by a broad range of concepts and views--from the traditionally conservative approach based on slanderous accusations of "totalitarianism" leveled against the Soviet political system to various nonliberal theories camouflaged by outward impartiality and a semblance of science. However, the goal of our ideological opponents remains unaltered--distorting the question of the social purpose, tasks and functions of the state of the working people and socialist democracy and instilling in the masses fear of a "communist dictatorship."

This approach was also laid bare in the reaction of bourgeois science and the mass media to the new USSR Constitution adopted in 1977. "There was a repetition of something we have already seen thousands of times during the Soviet state's existence: An eloquent picture of the methods of imperialist propaganda," L.I. Brezhnev stressed. "What does it care for our great country with its heroic history, its bright, varied culture, with one of the world's highest standards of education, with the intensive and friendly creative life of numerous nations and ethnic groups! All this is of very little interest to the psychological warfare specialists. They have one goal: preventing the growth of the influence of socialism on people's minds and sowing distrust and hatred of it by any means."

Meanwhile the life of the land of the Soviets, including the period since the adoption of the Constitution, confirms again and again that only real socialism ensures the genuine flowering of the personality and the creative individuality of each person on the basis of public ownership, the principles of collectivism and the socialist way of life and creates conditions for citizens' increasingly active participation in state life. It is precisely in the direction of consistent democratization that the principles of the formation and activity of the Soviets at all levels, provisions on citizens'

rights, freedoms and duties, norms for the consolidation of socialist legality and law and order, the improvement of the national state structure, and the practical implementation of Lenin's peace-loving foreign policy course are being developed. The results of the recent CPSU Central Committee May plenum and the Food Program are a graphic new manifestation of the party's constant concern for the people's welfare and an important step of the path of the increasingly full satisfaction of Soviet people's vital requirements and the further consolidation of guarantees of their rights.

Many Western commentators, in examining the question of the Soviet state of all the people, agree that the very concept, which has replaced the term "state of the dictatorship of the proletariat," is allegedly merely "another sign of Soviet statism" and nothing more than a "political metaphor" designed to camouflage the real nature of statehood. In this connection slanderous allegations are made concerning the lack of progress in the development of democracy, the "embryonic nature" of the working people's participation in the management of the affairs of society and the state and so forth.

What can be said about these fabrications?

On the basis of the might of their state and using its levers, the Soviet people have resolved a whole complex of tasks of historical importance linked with the building of developed socialism and are advancing successfully along the path of communist creation. The assertion of the working class as the leading force in revolutionary transformations marks a fundamentally new stage in the development of democracy and its supreme manifestation. Naturally, the possibilities for the working people's participation in management increase immeasurably with the expansion of the state's social base and with the development of the dictatorship of the proletariat into the state of all the people under the conditions of the mature socialist society. Actual reality proves irrefutably that, just as democracy is impossible without socialism, so socialism is impossible without the constant development of democracy.

Here, according to the Marxist-Leninist concept, democracy covers not only the political sphere but also socioeconomic and spiritual life. A social system can be considered truly democratic only when the working people are guaranteed the opportunity to take part not only in the exercise of political power but also in the management of production--the decisive sphere of human activity. Democracy is an empty sound unless it covers the milieu in which man works and uses his creative powers every day. That is one of the main watersheds separating true socialist democracy from formal bourgeois democracy.

The CPSU's leading role in Soviet society is subjected to the fiercest attacks in the bourgeois press. Some sovietologists speak of our Constitution's enshrinement of "a totalitarian form of one-party power" and slanderously allege that the party restricts the state organs' activity.

[PM061303] The practice of real socialism exposes the false nature of such statements. The forms and methods of influencing the broad working masses--forms and methods characteristic of the Marxist-Leninist parties--have nothing in common with the traditional political practice of bourgeois democracies in which the ruling party establishes its position using any means, including

those based on violence, coercion and sometimes direct deceit and bribery. The communist and workers parties perform their outstanding role as the vanguard in the revolutionary restructuring of society by relying primarily on their indisputable authority and the boundless trust and support of the people.

The large scale and complexity of the tasks of communist building, the improvement of the standard of ideological work and the consistent development of socialist democracy condition the further growth of the CPSU's leading role at the stage of mature socialism. At the same time it is indicative that it is in precisely this period that the USSR Constitution included a clause whereby all party organizations operate within the framework of the fundamental law. Is that not the best reply to the fabrications of our enemies concerning the party's "uncontrollability?"

Setting the Communist Party, allegedly seeking "monopolism" in the exercise of power, against other parties and groups has always been a favorite method of various anti-Soviets. Displaying hypocritical concern for the "democratization" and "humanization" of socialism, they are continuing to seek to reduce the notion of democracy to the multiparty system and opposition in parliaments. If we investigate the essence of these formulas for "improving socialism" their true point becomes comprehensible: It is a case of a "variation" of a new system in which there is no discipline, no democratic centralism or proletarian internationalism but where the party has become an organization without power, a sort of debating club whose members are bound by the undertaking to discuss various opinions endlessly.

Some "critics" militate directly for the "independence" of state and public organizations from the party and for the party's "noninterference" in economic and other affairs; others camouflage their true intentions with various pseudo-innovatory "tactical" arguments. However, for genuine Marxist-Leninists the question of the leading role of the working class's vanguard has never been and never will be a question of tactics. It is a question of political strategy, of the very essence of socialism. The broader the scope of the people's constructive activity, the more complex the tasks society has to resolve, then the higher the role and responsibility of the party--the political leader of the working class and all working people.

An important channel for the consistent intensification of socialist democracy and citizens' participation in the exercise of power is active work by the public organizations, which now cover virtually the entire adult population of the country--the trade unions, Komsomol, cooperatives, scientific societies and creative and other unions. The needs and requirements of all classes and social groups, nations and ethnic groups of soviet society are also considered and acted on in practice through the labor collectives, people's control organs, mass media, nationwide discussions of draft laws, and election campaigns. In brief, the entire mechanism of power in its broadest and most diverse sense serves in our country to express and defend the fundamental interests of the working people.

The outward formal attributes of democracy ("the free play of political forces," the existence of an opposition, competitive elections, and so forth)

serving to conceal the rule of an industrial and financial oligarchy are simply essential to bourgeois democracy. Socialist democracy, however, based on the fact that all economic and political power belongs to the people, needs no such figleaves designed to conceal the essence of power.

The further development and improvement of socialist democracy are defined in our country as an important task both in party policy documents and in the Constitution. However, it remains a fact that socialism alone, by destroying exploitation, creates the only reliable basis for the people's exercise of power and for true democracy. And the attempts of those who would like to introduce to socialist soil forms and structures of "political pluralism" which have been discarded by life and to give the opponents of socialism a free hand and to shatter and undermine its gains from within are truly illusory and doomed to failure. Democracy under socialism is inconceivable without a strong, authoritative state power enjoying the people's full trust.

Socialism and its sociopolitical system have given rise to a fundamentally new, historically unprecedented phenomenon--the active, free and aware participation of millions of working people in the election of their representatives to the organs of power and the electorate's very close link with its deputies and close attention toward their activity.

[PM061305] "The working people's more direct impact on the organization and management of the state, that is, a higher form of democracy," V.I. Lenin wrote, "is achieved under the Soviet type of state, first, by ensuring that the procedure for voting and the possibility of holding elections more frequently, like the conditions for deputies' reelection and recall, are far easier and more accessible for urban and rural workers than under the best forms of bourgeois democracy." This proposition of Lenin's has been fully realized in our country. The procedure envisaged for forming electoral wards, compiling electoral lists and, finally, the actual organization of voting are wholly aimed at guaranteeing every voter the opportunity to take part in the elections. The facts regarding the composition of electoral commissions, the population's participation in voting and the results of the elections are the best confirmation of this, evidence of the effectiveness of real, working democracy which sees its main goal as being to serve the working people.

A large place in bourgeois propaganda is assigned to the distortion of the structure of our representative system, the content of the Soviets' activity, and the principle of democratic centralism. Sometimes you encounter discourses about the Soviet's being "relegated" to the background by executive organs, "diktat from above" and even the essentially provocative description of the representative organs as "an important source of psychological incentive and a safety-valve for the people's dissatisfaction."

Yet the most important feature of the political system of developed socialism consists in the increasingly broad and effective participation of the people's representative organs in the exercise of power. In accordance with the Constitution the Soviets--from the rural and settlement Soviet to the USSR Supreme Soviet--directly or through the organs they create lead all sectors of state, economic and socio-cultural building. Urgent problems of the development of industry and agriculture, the ensuring of the comprehensive

development of territories and nature conservation, the improvement of services to the population and progress in health care, education and culture--today there are essentially no issues outside their purview. Many specific tasks of the Soviets of people's deputies have been defined by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium proceeding from the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum resolution on the USSR Food Program and the party decisions on the improvement of the economic mechanism and of planning, the amelioration of ideological educational work and the consolidation of discipline and socialist legality and others.

The attention paid to questions of the leadership of the Soviets and the generalization and expansion of their positive experience is being consistently stepped up. The practice has been established whereby on this basis the best examples of Soviet work in the union and autonomous republics and locally are raised to the all-union level and made available to the entire country.

In the writings of bourgeois and revisionist theorists you frequently encounter allegations concerning the subordination of the representative organs to the executive organs and even the latter's "usurpation" of real power in our country. That is indeed an attempt to lay your own failings at another's door! Indeed, the concentration of the functions of power within a narrow circle of state organs, frequently unconstitutional ones, and of officials has become a habitual phenomenon in the West and is called by some researchers, not without foundation, "creeping tyranny." The picture is just the opposite under socialism.

Control over the work of the organs accountable to the Soviets is becoming increasingly effective. The ispolkoms regularly report to the Soviets at sessions and directly to the population. In 1981 some 99.9 percent of ispolkoms and 97.1 percent of their sections and administrations reported to the population and over 80 million people attended the relevant meetings. The right to query is an important means of control and the people's elected representatives make active use of it. Last year over 82,000 queries were submitted at Soviet sessions. The principle of union executive organs' accountability to the USSR Supreme Soviet and its Presidium is being consistently strengthened. This is also graphically manifested in the activity of the union and autonomous republic supreme Soviets.

Against the background of the harsh crisis phenomena which have afflicted the bourgeois state and legal system in recent years, the achievements in the consolidation of Soviet statehood, the enhancement of socialist democracy and the consolidation of the guarantees of the citizens' rights and legality are becoming increasingly substantial and visible. Real respect for man and the strength and authority of the law, raised to a qualitatively new level with the adoption of the 1977 USSR Constitution, serve as a lodestar for those who are oppressed and repressed in the capitalist world and are sometimes deprived of the most elementary rights and freedoms. And that is one more exceptionally important aspect of the abiding international significance of the socialist power of the people.

[PM061307] Greeting the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, the Soviet people are rightly proud of their experience in the revolutionary transformation of society and their attainments in the socioeconomic sphere and in the development of democracy. However, as the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR notes, "The Soviet Union imposes on no one any set patterns and 'models' for a state structure which ignore the features of a particular country. It exerts a growing influence on the course of history by the very fact of its existence, by the real practice of social and international relations of the new type, and by the force of its example in resolving the very complex problems with which capitalism cannot cope."

The enormous successes in building a new life in the USSR and the socialist community countries reveal quite obviously the total discrepancy between the falsifying depiction of the socialist system by our ideological opponents and actual reality. The truth of life ousts the fabrications of anticomunism.

CSO: 1807/114

INTERNATIONAL

NEW BOOK ON LENINIST APPROACH TO FOREIGN POLICY REVIEWED

Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS in Russian No 5, May 82 pp 127-130

[Review by S. I. Mokshin, candidate in historical sciences of book "Leninskiye Printsipy Rukovodstva Sovetskoy Vneshney Politikoy" [The Leninist Principles of the Direction of Soviet Foreign Policy] by F. F. Petrenko and V. V. Popov, "Mezhdunarodnyye Otnosheniya," Moscow, 1981, 304 pp]

[Text] In view of the exacerbated ideological struggle between the two opposed social systems there is an exceptional topicality in works which disclose our Marxist-Leninist theoretical heritage on the fundamental issues of international relations and the creative development and enrichment by the CPSU of the ideas of the founders of Marxism-Leninism in the field of foreign policy. In this connection, the publication of the monograph under review by F. F. Petrenko and V. V. Popov is of great importance.

The authors have placed the following task at the center of their study--an examination from a problem-historical point of view of the fundamental theses of Marxism-Leninism on socialist foreign policy, Lenin's theory of international relations, and the embodiment of Lenin's principles of the direction of foreign policy in the activities of the CPSU and the Soviet state. The authors have devoted especial attention to a characterization of such features of the CPSU's direction of foreign policy as its class approach, partiynost', and scientific nature. (p 11)

A deep disclosure of the essence of these interconnected problems, a study of the methodology of the theoretical heritage of the founders of scientific communism, particularly the system of Lenin's views on international relations which includes the theory and practice of the CPSU's foreign political activities has made it possible for the authors to comprehensively analyze those problems which are arising today in the main directions--disarmament, the creation of a system of international security, and the elimination of tensions. The generalizations of the present-day foreign policy of the CPSU which are provided in the book very clearly show the effectiveness and vitality of Lenin's principles and the topicality of the party's historical experience in directing Soviet foreign policy.

The monograph is divided into two sections: the first--"The Theoretical Scientific Basis of the International Policies of the CPSU and the Soviet

State," and the second--"The Principles of the Party Direction of Foreign Policy." Disclosing the theoretical legacy of K. Marx, F. Engels, and V. I. Lenin, the authors emphasize that it embraces the entire broad complex of problems which have to do with the essence of foreign policy and its interconnections with the other spheres and phenomena of social life. The first scientific interpretation of the problems of international relations, which was a genuine revolution in the views of foreign policy, was given by K. Marx and F. Engels. It is with them that the basic theses of the theory of foreign policy enter firmly into the fabric of the theory of scientific communism, and it is they who for the first time successfully resolved the question of the indissoluble unity of socialism and peace and provided a universal key for an analysis of the most complex and confused international problems.

Analyzing the international events of their time, K. Marx and F. Engels, as is shown in the book, developed a doctrine of war and peace: They gave a scientific characterization of the essence of war and peace and uncovered the class nature of wars and their differences in character, goals, and conduct; they defined the tasks of the proletariat in the struggle for peace and against militarism, wars of plunder, and annexation; and they validated the role of proletarian internationalism as one of the fundamental principles of the proletariat's international politics, and an effective means in the struggle for peace. (pp 46-47, 54-55) A study of the laws of the development of international relations made it possible for Marx and Engels to draw a most important theoretical conclusion: In a society divided into classes foreign policy, just like domestic policy, has (and cannot but have) a profoundly class character; the interests of the proletariat and the bourgeoisie are directly opposed to one another; and a universal and durable peace is one of the most important goals of the proletariat class struggle.

The authors have shown that the foreign policy principles which were developed by Marx and Engels comprise in their aggregate the theoretical and methodological basis of the theory of foreign policy and international relations which was developed by V. I. Lenin during the epoch of imperialism and proletarian revolutions, of the transition from capitalism to socialism. A virtue of the monograph is that the examination of Lenin's conception of socialist foreign policy and international relations is not reduced solely to the post-October period, but embraces Lenin's theoretical work from the beginning of the 20th century to the middle of the 1920's. This approach to Lenin's ideological legacy has permitted the authors to show what new elements he brought to the work on the problems of war and peace, foreign policy, and international relations.

Basing himself on the class analysis of Marx and Engels, Lenin gave a clear definition of the essence of war and peace: He made a thorough examination of two basic types of wars--just and unjust; he revealed in depth the unity of the two great goals of the working class--the struggle for peace and social progress; and he showed the way to get out of the imperialist world war. (p 65) There is a careful analysis in the book of two important methodological

demands of Lenin's which make it possible to give a scientific characterization of the socially conditioned nature of the foreign policy of any state: The first is a class approach which obliges one to see the problem of war and peace in close, inseparable connection with the interests and the entire politics of the class which holds state power in its hands; and the second is an historical examination of the reasons for the appearance of wars, and also a consideration of the special characteristics of the development of the economic, political, and social life of a state not only on the eve of a war, but also many decades before it. At the basis of both demands, the authors conclude, "are not accidental factors, but laws of the development of society and of social relations." (p 67)

A special chapter of the book is devoted to revealing the historical service of V. I. Lenin who not only comprehensively developed and deepened the ideas of the founders of Marxism regarding international relations, but also embodied these ideas in practice, creating a harmonious conception of socialist foreign policy. Its basic features which are thoroughly and profoundly analyzed in the monograph: peace as socialism's ideal, the highest principle of socialist foreign policy; the vital necessity for the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems; the principle of proletarian internationalism; and the dependence of foreign policy upon domestic policy and their interaction. As is emphasized in the monograph, Lenin's conception of peace armed the revolutionary proletariat and its vanguard--the Communist Party--with an ideologically clear program of struggle for peace and socialism throughout the entire period of the peaceful coexistence of the two opposed social systems. (pp 112-113)

Lenin's theoretical and methodological theses have been at the basis of the international policy of the Soviet state which has been worked out by the CPSU and has been reflected in the Program of the CPSU, in the documents and materials of the 23rd, 24th, 25th, and 26th Party Congresses and the Plenums of the CC CPSU, in the decisions of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the country's basic laws, the USSR Constitution, in the speeches and writings of the General Secretary of the CC CPSU and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, and in the speeches and writings of other party and government leaders. After having thoroughly analyzed the most important party and state documents and the historical development of the Country of Soviets, the authors emphasize in their conclusions that "fidelity to Lenin's behests, to the cause of Great October, and to the basic principles and methods of Soviet foreign policy and the humanism and internationalism characteristic of it has always been and remains the characteristic feature of the Communist Party's international activities" (p 149); that no matter how the scope and the sphere of the application of the principle of peaceful coexistence may change at the various stages of development, "its concrete historical content and purpose, and its essence are immutable: peaceful relations between states with different social systems, their peaceful cohabitation on our single planet" (p 186); and that no matter how the forms of the principle of proletarian internationalism may change, today also it is "the touchstone on which the genuine revolutionary nature of political parties is tested." (p 193)

The second section of the monograph is devoted to the principles of the party leadership of foreign policy which were formulated by V. I. Lenin and the CPSU. Approaching them dialectically, the authors take note, on the one hand, of their stability and permanent significance for every concrete historical stage and for all conditions of the development of society; on the other hand, they take note of the fact that they are not immovable, frozen, petrified. Life, practice, and new historical circumstances make it necessary to perfect them, modify them, concretize them, and enrich them with new content. We have an example of this kind of creative and flexible approach to the direction of foreign policy in the development of the Peace Program by the 24th CPSU Congress, and its further development in the decisions of the 25th and 26th Congresses--major historical landmarks of the party's Leninist international course which is marked, as L. I. Brezhnev has emphasized, "by firmness in defending principled positions, and a profoundly responsible approach to the most important issues of world politics which concern the fate of the peoples, a readiness to negotiate and come to agreements, and a flexibility in dealing with practical questions."*

Among Lenin's principles of the party direction of foreign policy, the authors single out a group of decisive principles from the point of view of the methodological approach to international events and problems. First of all, this is the principle of a class approach which makes it possible to reveal the social determinants of any party's and any state's politics. This principle makes two basic demands upon the working out and realization of a foreign policy. First, to look upon international relations in an inseparable connection with socio-economic processes and the class struggle, that is, to proceed from the interests of society's advanced class, which makes it possible not only to correctly divine the avenues of historical development, but also to set the party's and country's foreign policy free of error. It is from these positions that V. I. Lenin analyzed the events of international life. Secondly, the necessity for a fuller and more accurate evaluation and analysis of the correlation of class forces both on the international arena as a whole and within regions and individual countries not only from the point of view of the past, but also of the future. This approach makes it possible for the party to work out valid foreign policy strategies and tactics, to achieve its immediate and final goals, and to determine the direction of world development. (pp 210-211)

The monograph not only contains a precise definition of the class principle, but also shows how, making use of it, the CPSU reveals the nature of the processes of international development, and makes the necessary theoretical conclusions and generalizations on the basis of which the socialist state's international policy is constructed. This gives the foreign policy of the

*L. I. Brezhnev "On Guard Over Peace and Socialism," Moscow, 1979, p 6

Soviet state and the other countries of the socialist commonwealth "an extraordinary power and effectiveness and an enormous superiority over the policies of the capitalist states." (p 227) At the same time, the book provides a profound analysis of the attempts by bourgeois political scientists to camouflage the class character of the foreign policy of the imperialist states, the decisive role in the formation of which is played by the military-industrial complex and the financial oligarchy. This shows itself clearly in the adventures in the different regions of our planet which are undertaken by imperialism and, above all, its chief force--the United States,--and in its endeavour to aggravate the international situation to an extremity and to organize its policies on the calculation of being victorious in a nuclear war with the socialist world. This irresponsible and adventuristic playing with the fate of humanity is still another vivid proof of the class essence of the imperialist policy of the United States and its NATO partners.

Another very important basic Leninist principle of the direction of Soviet foreign policy to which much attention is devoted is the principle of partiynost'. It is realized through the daily correction by the CPSU of all of our state's foreign policy activities. The authors provide a detailed examination of the inalienable features of this principle in which Lenin saw one of the important sources of the strength of the Soviet foreign policy: democratic centralism; collective leadership; a sense of principle and flexibility; competence, political maturity, the selection, placement, and education of professionally expert diplomats; and their ability to analyze and correctly understand the international situation. In addition, the authors emphasize that the CC CPSU and Politburo of the CC, without substituting for Soviet foreign policy agencies, work above all on issues of a principled nature and work out the general directions of the country's foreign policy.

The class, party approach in the direction of socialist foreign policy is inseparably connected with the principle of science which the authors define, basing themselves on Lenin's teachings, as a comprehensive, overall, and systematic study of international relations on the basis of strictly scientific data on the disposition and correlation of class forces and of a long-term forecast of the basic developmental tendencies of world processes. An example of this kind of scientific approach is the development by the 26th CPSU Congress of the Peace Program For the 1980's which is being carried out by the party steadfastly despite all of the obstacles being created by belligerent imperialist circles. (p 296)

While emphasizing the unity of Lenin's foreign policy principles, the authors do not limit themselves to a systematization and overall disclosure of these methodological principles, but conduct an aggressive and well-argumented critique of bourgeois political scientists who consciously subordinate their foreign policy conceptions to the clearly assigned goals of the struggle against communism. The necessity of such polemics with bourgeois falsifiers is absolutely obvious in order to unmask the ideological diversions of imperialism which is attempting to blacken the foreign policy of the Soviet state and the other countries of real socialism and to conceal the expansionist policy of the United States and NATO with a "smokescreen."

The monograph under review not only consolidates what has already been achieved in the Soviet literature on international issues, but carries it a certain step forward. Naturally, this work is not free of certain shortcomings: There is lacking an historiographical review of the literature which would have permitted a clearer depiction of the scholarly novelty of the writers' own approach to the problem being studied; individual issues could have been treated more fully (for example, the principle of the unity of domestic and foreign policy, the dialectics of the world social process and of international relations); in the interpretation of certain problems more concrete historical material could have been brought in for a confirmation of theoretical conclusions (this applies to the second section of the monograph); and in a number of cases there are repetitions (the class essence of foreign policy is discussed in both the first and second sections).

On the whole, however, the work is an important and politically keen scholarly investigation in which there is a successful attempt to illuminate Lenin's principles of the direction of foreign policy and their embodiment in the activities of the CPSU at the current stage of world development. It will be a useful aid for VUZ teachers, propagandists, and everybody who is engaged in the study of the theory and practice of international relations.

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INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

AFRICAN TRADE UNIONISTS IN ALMA-ATA--Delegations of trade-union workers from Benin, Burundi, Guinea, the Congo, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Togo and Kampuchea were in Alma-Ata for several days. The guests became acquainted with the activity of the republic's trade-union organizations. The delegations were received in the Kazakh SSR Trade Unions Council [Kazsovprof]. Kazsovprof Chairman K. T. Turysov had a conversation with them. In the gorispolkom, a meeting was held between gorispolkom Chairman A. D. Koychumanov and the trade-union workers from the People's Republic of the Congo. [KAZTAG] [Excerpt] [Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 82 p 2]

CSO: 1807/123

NATIONAL

USSR DEPUTY JUSTICE MINISTER ON ROLE OF COURTS

PM011229 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by A. Sukharev, USSR first deputy minister of justice, under the rubric "Approaching the Elections": "In the Interests of Society and the Citizen"]

[Text] The Soviet land is on the threshold of an important political event-- elections to the local Soviets and the People's Courts. Citizens of the USSR have named as candidates for the posts of Soviet deputies and judges the fatherland's worthiest sons and daughters, people who, through their labor, their conscientious attitude to their civic duty and their high ideological and moral qualities, have earned prestige among their comrades at work and recognition from the broad public.

Thanks to the Communist Party's concern, remarkable cadres have emerged in our law enforcement organs, including the courts. The vast majority of judges have undergone higher professional training, a good schooling in life and socio-political tempering. They justify with honor the trust invested in them, making a worthy contribution to the implementation of the party's program instructions on eradicating crime and further strengthening legality and law and order in the country.

Four times in succession the inhabitants of the city of Sterlitimak in the Bashkirskaya ASSR have elected as a people's judge Sh. Murzagalin, holder of two Orders of Glory and many combat medals. He combines a practical and sympathetic attitude with profound legal knowledge. The motherland has assessed the judge's difficult work highly, awarding him the Order of the Labor Red Banner. The voters have great respect for judges who are veterans of the Great Patriotic War and have been honored with combat and labor awards: Muscovite A. Kudryashova, S. Khafizov from Uzbekistan, I. Sivukha from Belorussia, People's Court chairmen I. Boriskin (Mordovskaya ASSR) and V. Loskutov (Altayskiy Kray) and many others.

Fulfilling the party's program instructions on the sensible combination of measures of state coercion and social influence, our People's Courts consistently implement the legal requirement regarding the inevitability and individualization of punishment. They have begun to fight more effectively against malicious hooligans and embezzlers of the people's property, bribe-takers and speculators and parasitic elements who are unwilling to join in an honest working life.

Recently adopted laws provide for administrative and criminal responsibility for the violation of the rules of trade and consumer services and for extortion in the services sphere. The consistent application of these norms will help to put a stop to instances of abuses which occur and protect honest working people against extortion by people who like to make an easy profit. Implacability and strictness toward dangerous criminal elements and faith in the person who has accidentally stumbled in life--this humane line which is followed by socialist justice, has proved its vitality and is dictated by present-day requirements and practice.

In present conditions the effectiveness of work by the courts, like other legal institutions, is determined largely by their influence on strengthening legality in economic relations and on saving raw materials, other materials, fuel and labor resources. The 26th CPSU Congress decisions mobilize them to do this, as do the basic guidelines for national economic development in the 11th Five-Year Plan. Legal levers and judicial practice must actively promote the implementation of the country's food program, adopted at the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum.

The specific features and the nature of the activity of court workers are such that they encounter people and their statements, complaints and petitions every day. Judges are called upon to strictly observe schedules for examining criminal and civil cases and working people's letters and to ensure the timely and precise execution of decisions on citizens suits for the restoration of labor, property, housing and other rights.

In many courts in Lithuania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, the cities of Moscow, Kiev, Tashkent and Leningrad and Moskovskaya, Sverdlovskaya, Minskaya and a number of other oblasts, the reception of citizens is organized at convenient times for them and consultations are given. The judges' work goes far beyond the bounds of purely official duties and most of them are remarkable for the breadth of their interests and their desire to do their bit to establish our society's high moral values and cultivate socialist legal awareness in Soviet people.

Court workers regularly deliver lectures and reports, hold courses in universities of legal knowledge and head public legal consultations. The discussion of judgments in production collectives is becoming increasingly widespread, which helps prevent crime. Special attention should be devoted to organizing visiting court sessions at citizens' places of residence and more concern for their educational influence should be displayed.

Expressing the people's will, the courts, together with organs of the Prosecutor's Office, Justice and Internal Affairs, watch vigilantly over the state's interests and working people's rights, protect the property of the whole people against any encroachments and with all their activity, educate Soviet people in the spirit of a conscientious attitude to civic duty.

[PM011231] The high standing of the court in the Soviet state is expressed in the fundamental principle of the judges' independence and their subjugation only to the law. They are protected against any interference in their activity and in resolving cases are guided only by the law and socialist legal consciousness.

Socialist justice is based on the principles of citizens' equality before the law and the court, regardless of their social or material position, race, nationality, sex, language or education. This provision is closely connected with Article 34 of the USSR Constitution, which guarantees the equality of USSR citizens in all spheres of economic, political, social and cultural life. It expresses the international nature of the state of the whole people and the actual equality of all nations and ethnic groups of the USSR.

In contrast to the practice in capitalist countries, we have no exclusive laws or special courts restricting legal guarantees for particular social groups or individuals. Imperialist ideologists have covered mountains of paper in the effort to prove the "classless," "impartial" nature of the servants of their Themis [mythological guardian of justice], but the entire history of bourgeois justice, particularly its current practice, utterly refutes the verbal camouflage of the "free world's" apologists. Even when the rulers are forced to take care to preserve the external democratic facade, the equality which constitutions proclaim in the sphere of justice is sheer hypocrisy and deception.

For instance, the biased attitude of U.S. judicial and police organs toward participants in the civil rights movement, fighters for peace and social progress, persons of Negro origin and those on the bottom rungs of the social ladder is common knowledge. The most objective American researchers are themselves forced to admit that the number of arrests and convictions with respect to black lawbreakers is many times greater than the number among the white population. This tendentiousness is exacerbated by the widespread practice of financial bail, whereby well-off criminals not infrequently escape their deserved punishment.

In characterizing the democratic nature of the Soviet courts, priority significance is attached to the fact that judges are elected, to their accountability to the people and the working people's direct participation in the implementation of justice. These fundamental principles are manifested with particular force in the formation and activity of the basic component in the judicial system--the rayon (city) People's Courts. The judges in these courts are elected by the citizens of the rayon (city) on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage in a secret ballot, for a 5-year term.

The broad representative nature of our courts is demonstrated by the institution of people's assessors, which has been constitutionally enshrined since the earliest years of Soviet power. At the last elections more than 700,000 people were elected people's assessors, of whom more than half were workers and kolkhoz members, one-fifth were young people aged 30 or under and more than 50 percent were women. Among the assessors are communists and nonparty people, participants in the Great Patriotic War, labor veterans and front-runners and representatives of all the country's nations and ethnic groups. Their composition, which is renewed every 2.5 years, makes it possible to successfully implement Lenin's precept on the general involvement of broad strata of the population in the implementation of justice.

Even a simple comparison of the methods of formation of judicial organs and their personnel makeup eloquently indicates whose interests are served by the

courts in the conditions of socialist and bourgeois societies. Legislation in most capitalist states enshrines primarily the method of appointment which best enables the powers that be to ensure the selection of court cadres which suits them. Such a system, for instance, operates in U.S. Federal justice, and also in 28 states, where judges are appointed by the governors or other officials. In those bourgeois countries where a system of electing judges exists, the election machinery itself ensures the possibility of filling judicial posts with the ruling classes' placement.

Nor is it hard to detect a substantial difference in the status of people's assessors in the Soviet courts and the bourgeois institution of jurors. Whereas the former are judges with equal rights, who determine the sentence passed and the punishment on an equal basis with the court chairman, jurors are restricted to proclaiming a verdict of guilty or not guilty. Moreover, in many countries the involvement of jurors in court sessions is a relatively rare phenomenon. In Britain, for instance, only 3 percent of trials take place with their participation, and in the United States less than 8 percent.

The USSR Constitution makes it the duty of judges and people's assessors to give an account of their work to the voters. Last year judges delivered more than 100,000 reports in labor collectives and places of citizens' residence. One in five criminal cases was tried in visiting sessions and representatives of production collectives took part in many sessions. This practice embodies the principle of publicity in the Soviet courts, places their activity under the day-to-day control of the masses and increases the judges' sense of responsibility to the people.

[PM011233] The forthcoming elections are a crucial test for organs of justice and the courts and a new starting point of further improving judicial activity, the training and education of cadres and the extension of their ties with the public.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, noting the high role of organs of justice, the courts, the Prosecutor's Office and the militia in strengthening legality and law and order, noted: "The professional knowledge of workers in these organs must be combined with civic courage, incorruptibility and fairness. Only such people can worthily fulfill the serious duties invested in them."

Soviet people, preparing for the elections, are firmly convinced that they will be voting for their own, genuinely People's Court, to ensure that law, order and justice prevail in all our life, in all matters, great and small.

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NATIONAL

OFFICIALS INVOLVED IN POACHING PUNISHED

PM011501 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jun 82 morning edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "IZVESTIYA Gets Things Done"]

[Text] The USSR Ministry of Geology and Ministry of Civil Aviation have acted on the critical report "Duel in the Taiga." A decision has been adopted to step up the drive against poaching and to prosecute and fine those guilty of this criminal offense.

After examining the critical report (Nos. 32-33), the USSR Ministry of Geology issued instructions obliging union republic geology ministries and administrations and organizations under union-level jurisdiction to monitor more closely the use of rented aircraft and helicopters and to take stern measures, up to and including transferring evidence to investigating organs, against those guilty of using air transport for mercenary purposes.

In accordance with a directive issued to the Sosnovogeologiya Association, party Deputy Chief Comrade Liktev has been dismissed and, together with Airman Comrade Votintsev, been ordered to pay the cost of an MI-2 helicopter flight for making illicit use for poaching purposes of a helicopter made available to the party. Disciplinary fines have been imposed on party Chief Comrade Sverkunov and the party's chief engineer Comrade Ryazanov.

Comrade Zenchenko, chief engineer at the Sosnovskoye Association, has been reprimanded for errors made in the principled assessment of a case of poaching and for adopting a conciliatory attitude toward poachers. Comrade Bobritskiy, general director of the Sosnovskiy Association, and his deputy, Comrade Panfilov, has been disciplined for violations of the regulations laid down for the use of air transport, poor educational work in collectives and failing to promptly report a case of poaching.

The Ministry of Civil Aviation reports that a further investigation was carried out following the publication of the aforementioned report. By order of the Ministry of Civil Aviation flight crew and administrative personnel of the Ulan Ude Aircraft Enterprise and the East Siberia Civil Aviation Administration have been fined for failing to take the necessary measures to prevent the aiding and abetting of poachers. MI-2 helicopter pilot Comrade Votintsev has been relieved of flying duties for 1 year.

Cases of poaching involving the use of airplanes and helicopters are regarded as exceptional occurrences. The sternest measures--dismissal and removal from flying duties and the transfer of evidence to investigating organs--have always been taken and will continue to be taken against those guilty of poaching.

CSO: 1800/840

NATIONAL

'PRAVDA' EDITORIALIZES ON MARXIST-LENINIST THEORY

PM281539 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Party's Combat Weapon"]

[Text] A spirit of innovation and revolutionary creativity pervades the entire history of the establishment and development of Soviet society and the history of the struggle of our country's working class and working people under the leadership of Lenin's party for socialism and communism. We were destined to march along the untrodden roads of revolutionary transformations and to pave the way to mankind's future. The successful solution of tasks like the victory of the proletarian revolution, the creation of the foundations of the socialist system under conditions of capitalist encirclement, and the building of a developed socialist society became possible only thanks to the fact that the party rallied the working masses in the struggle for common goals and armed them with communist ideas. And now the CPSU is confidently leading the Soviet people toward new peaks, guided by the most progressive, most revolutionary science--Marxism-Leninism.

Innovation has been inherent in our great teaching from the start. Its sources lie in its aspiration toward the goals of the radical transformation of social reality for the happiness of the working people, in sensitive attention toward new phenomena of social existence and toward the masses' historical experience and initiative and in the revolutionary nature of materialist dialectics. Marxism-Leninism gives a clear understanding of the historical perspective and helps in determining the direction of political and social development for many years ahead and in being ready for the sharpest turns of history.

With respect to theory, as in policy and all its activity, the CPSU unswervingly follows the behests of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. Loyal to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and the ultimate goals of the struggle for the implementation of the worldwide-historic mission of the working class and for communism, it wages a consistent and uncompromising struggle against any attempts to undermine the foundations of our revolutionary teaching and its class-based principles and the internationalist essence.

The great Lenin enjoined the party to tirelessly develop theory, to vigilantly scrutinize life and its urgent problems and to analyze in depth and to generalize new phenomena and processes of sociohistorical practice. "A Marxist," he wrote, "must take into account the new life and precise facts of reality and

not continue to cling to yesterday's theory...." In marching along Lenin's path our party has made a great contribution to the development of revolutionary thought confirmed by the successes of the domestic and foreign policy of the USSR and the other socialist countries.

Of what has been done in the sphere of theory the 26th CPSU Congress particularly highlighted the elaboration of the concept of developed socialism which helped to specify and impart concrete form to the paths and deadlines for the implementation of our program goals and to determine strategy and tactics for a prolonged historical period. The teaching on the mature, developed socialist society helps us to understand more profoundly the greatness of the Soviet people's historical achievements and generates legitimate pride in us and augments our efforts and vigor. At the same time the stage of developed socialism which our motherland has entered is not only the supreme degree of historical progress as of today and not only an enormous achievement. It also means new, broader and more responsible tasks of communist creation, including tasks which no one has yet set or resolved.

All this enhances unprecedentedly the Soviet sociologists' responsibility for the quality and results of their research and for the speediest elimination of the shortcomings noted in the party's documents and in the decisions of its 26th congress. In our time "The dimensions and tasks of theoretical work," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, "are growing still further. Not a single society has had so great a need for scientific theory as has the socialist society. That is why theory must continue to pave the way for practice and ensure a strictly scientific approach toward the leadership of the Soviet people's economic and cultural life."

The party has set an example of such an approach in the elaboration of its long-term economic strategy which provides for the transfer of social production to intensive development lines. The securing of the national economy's steady forward development, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the more rational use of the country's production potential, the all-around saving of all types of resources, the improvement of the quality of work, and the further growth of labor productivity--that is the guarantee of the implementation of urgent social tasks, of the consolidation of the USSR's defense capability, and the bulwark of our country's active foreign policy.

The USSR food program for the period through 1990 approved by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum is a major new step in resolving the theoretical problems of building communism and in uniting theory with practice. This document is an example of a comprehensive, targeted approach toward the most important questions of planning and managing the national economy in close connection with the social program.

[PM281541] The party's theoretical conclusions reflect the features of the present stage of social development and its needs and prospects. They form an organic part of the people's consciousness and fill the masses' own experience with new meaning, impart even greater purpose to their sociohistorical creativity and become, as K. Marx put it, a material force--an insuperable, invincible force.

Merging the will and energy of the people's masses with the creative, constructive might of revolutionary theory is a constant, daily task and not only for the workers of the ideological front. Each one of the almost 18 million-strong army of communists should have a good mastery of the party's combat weapon--Marxist-Leninist teaching. They are designed to be the party's vigorous political fighters and to link each step of their work and their entire lives as closely and as well as possible with the struggle for the practical implementation of communist ideas.

Arming the Soviet people and each of their generations with the indestructible weapon of historical truth and a profound understanding of the laws and prospects of social development and the inspiring goals and ideals of Marxism-Leninism means expanding still further the scope of the working people's creative activeness and making their successes in communist building even firmer.

CSO: 1800/841

NATIONAL

'PRAVDA' VIEWS PROBLEMS OF TERRITORIAL COMPLEXES

PM010907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Creating a Complex"]

[Excerpts] Territorial-production complexes are performing a growing role in the development of our national economy. They bring about, the 26th CPSU Congress noted, major changes in the deployment of the country's productive forces. Complexes of this kind are being formed in the European part of the RSFSR, in the Urals, in Siberia, in the Far East and in Kazakhstan and Tadzhikistan. In the 10th Five-Year Plan they were responsible for the entire all-union increase in oil, gas and coal production. The production collectives which are being set up in these regions are bringing with them a new life rhythm.

Practice shows that one of the most urgent tasks today is to improve the planning and management of the complexes. Their successful development depends to a decisive degree on the efficient, coordinated actions of the enterprises and organizations of many ministries. Unfortunately, one frequently encounters manifestations of narrow departmental interests and neglect of the principle of unity of interests of sector and region. Often ministries will set up production units which fail to ensure the comprehensive processing of raw material. Because of the inadequate construction base in many regions the construction of production capacities can drag on for many years. Little housing and few social, cultural and consumer facilities get built. All this inhibits the rate of opening up natural resources and leads to a fluctuating manpower situation. Obviously, the time has come to precisely regulate the mechanism or dynamic control of the complexes and to endeavor to improve their structure and the collaboration between the different enterprises, sectors and local organs.

Fuller use must be made of the positive work experience accumulated in this sphere and to creatively develop it. For example, the USSR Gosplan Inter-departmental Territorial Commission on questions relating to the development of the West Siberian oil and gas complex is operating successfully in Tyumen. It is helping to improve the system of relationships in the enterprise-sector-Gosplan chain. Clearly, it would be a good idea to set up similar commissions in other places.

Undoubtedly, there are other possible ways of organizing this work. The main thing is to ensure the all-round development of the regions' economies, the fuller exploitation of the established potential and more economical expenditure of all types of resources. The planning organs, which draw up programs for the territorial-production complexes, must coordinate more vigorously and skillfully the efforts of the relevant ministries and scientific institutions. The state approach to the solution of tasks should be the determining factor, not the departmental approach.

Much depends here on the position and organizational work of local party committees. Good experience has been accumulated, for example, at the Mangyshlak territorial-production complex. As its major facilities the party obkom has set up headquarters to coordinate the work of all the organizations involved. Communists have done and are doing much to propagate team forms of labor organization and incentives.

Competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR is developing on an increasingly wide scale in production collectives. Working people in all sectors are fully resolved to successfully fulfill plan targets for the current year and the socialist pledges adopted in honor of the Soviet land's jubilee. It is the duty of party organizations to create in every collective participating in the formation and creation of complexes an atmosphere of high labor activeness and genuine concern to improve production efficiency and introduce intensive methods of management, economy and thrift. Communists must take the lead in the struggle to strengthen labor discipline, organization and efficiency in all work sections and instill in people responsibility for their work.

The improvement of planning and management of territorial-production complexes and concern for improving working and everyday conditions for people employed at them are an important condition of the further development of our economy and implementation of the large-scale plans outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress.

CSO: 1800/840

NATIONAL

NEW, BROADER ROLE FOR LABOR ORGANIZATIONS ENVISAGED IN SOCIALIST SOCIETIES

Moscow OБSHCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI in Russian No 3, May-June 82 pp 34-47

[Article by Vladimir Yastrebov*: "The Workers' Collective in the Political Organization of Society"]

[Excerpts] As is shown by the practical experience of the USSR and the other socialist countries, the following play an ever increasing role in the life of socialist society, including the sphere of its political life: a) labor collectives which unite people on the basis of their joint labor and joint participation both in the management of this labor and in deciding management questions which go beyond the framework of the given collective and are of significance for broader social communities and for the state as a whole; b) territorial collectives which are associations of people that have taken shape as a result of an objectively necessary division of the territory of the state into specific component parts in each of which the functioning of a single state power and also of party and public organizations is ensured. The socio-political importance of territorial collectives was taken note of, in particular, in the Report of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party to the 12th Party Congress which defined the systems of populated points as a "new and especially important element" of the political system of Bulgarian society.²

The place and role of labor and territorial collectives in the political system of socialism can only be correctly understood if it is considered that, firstly, these collectives are elements of the political organization of society, its "horizontal levels," in each of which the state and non-state elements of the mechanism of the management of socialist society are in one way or another reproduced; secondly, they are subjects of the system of socialist democracy, and social-political communities whose functioning ensures the inclusion of individuals in the processes of the discussion, adoption, and execution of political decisions. The institutionalization of labor and territorial

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collectives as elements of the political organization of socialist society springs from the necessity for a consistent implementation of the principle of democratic centralism—one of the basic principles on which the political system of socialism is organized and functions.

The principle of democratic centralism reflects the dialectical combination of the single centralized leadership of socialist society which expresses the common interests and single will of the country's workers and the development of the broad creative initiative of the workers and their local organizations with the provision of a definite and objectively necessary independence and responsibility for the local elements of the mechanism of social management. As L. I. Brezhnev notes, "democracy is an empty word, if it does not embrace the sphere in which a man works every day and applies his creative energies."³

Being a multi-level and hierarchical system, the political organization of socialist society requires a precise definition of the competence of each of its elements, their structural and functional coordination, the freeing of lower elements from petty patronage "from above," and also the pursuit of a single general state policy containing an unfailing consideration of local possibilities and needs. Moreover, under socialism the effective accomplishment of managerial tasks cannot be achieved on the basis of a "curtailing" of democracy; on the contrary, it is based on the profound and real democracy of the system of social management and on the regular increasing participation of the workers in the discussion and solution of state and local problems. But the degree of the activeness of the subjects of managerial relations frequently depends also upon the content of the decisions being made. Naturally, it would be difficult to expect a sufficiently high level of activeness and an efficient and creative attitude toward participation in management if only petty and inessential matters were submitted for discussion and decision in lower level managerial elements.

All of this explains the necessity for ensuring the relative independence of the elements of the social management system. The Bulgarian philosopher N. Markov writes: "The Marxist-Leninist understanding of the interrelations between centralism and democracy and also of their coordination contains very important theoretical premises for substantiating an autonomous role for the various elements in the process of management. The optimal functioning of the organizational system presupposes a strict centralization and the coordination of the activities of directing agencies. At the same time, the latter have to possess a definite autonomy which is concrete for each individual case in the solution of a specific range of problems. Autonomy, if it is not opposed to centralism, makes it possible for leading agencies, especially agencies of the middle and lower levels, to show initiative and to take fuller account of local conditions in their leadership activities."⁴ The formation and functioning of labor and territorial collectives as specific socio-political institutions which are integrated into the single system of the management of society and of the state is one of the examples of the objectively necessary relative independence of the elements of the political organization of Soviet society set on the unshakable basis of the principle of democratic centralism.

The growing political role of labor and territorial collectives reflects, in essence, the process of the establishment and progressive development of the primary social elements of the communist social formation and is the result not only of the need for a precise and effective organization of the management of socialist society, but also of the necessity for the creation for every member of society of increasingly favorable conditions for the full practical participation in socio-political life, as well as for the better utilization of other social possibilities which are provided for man by real socialism. "The problem of the relationship between the individual and society under socialism is to a large extent the problem of the individual's position in a given concrete collective, the problem of the relationship between the individual and the collective, and the problem of how the collective promotes the realization of the rights and freedoms belonging to citizens, and of what its role is in ensuring the conscientious fulfillment of their duties by the members of the collective."⁵

Let us stop to consider the special characteristics of the socialist labor collective in more detail. Such a collective is an "organized and juridically constituted association of free and equal toilers which is created for the purpose of the production of material and spiritual goods and which is formed and functions on the material basis of state or public enterprises, institutions, and organizations."⁷ It is a relatively independent cell of society and, at the same time, an inalienable component part of it in which all of the processes occurring in the life of socialist society--economic, political, and spiritual--are reflected and refracted.

Labor collectives exist both in the sphere of material production (industry, agriculture, construction, and others), and in other fields of socially useful labor activity. The character and content of this activity (or, in other words, the item-goal function of the labor collective) exercise a substantial influence on all of the other aspects of the life and activities of the collective--its social development, organizational structure, interpersonal relationships, and so forth. However, the essence of any socialist labor collective is defined by the existence of socialist social relations and the affirmation of socialist ownership of the means of production and of the socialist way of life. As a result of this, although the labor collective is the carrier of certain specific interests which correspond to the special characteristics of its activity, the interests of a given collective in what is fundamental and of chief importance coincide with the interests of the entire socialist society, and the labor collective itself becomes an important social integrating element which mediates the combination of personal and social interests.

Since it is not only a socio-economic but also a socio-political cell of society, the labor collective serves as one of the decisive factors in the all-round development of the individual, in the unfolding of the labor and political activeness of citizens, and the fuller satisfaction of their growing material and spiritual needs. Its importance is also great in the communist education of the workers.

A greater role for labor collectives in all of the spheres of the life of society is an objective law of the development of socialism. It is determined by the strengthening of socialist production relations, the growth of the social homogeneity of society, an increased level of the organization and consciousness of the workers, and a greater need for ever increasing efficiency in the management of the economy and of society as a whole. Under socialism, the labor collective, in addition to its chief task--the organization of socially useful labor,--also performs a number of other tasks, including the task of involving the workers in the management of state and public affairs. "An important advantage of socialism," L. I. Brezhnev states, "consists in the real possibility of involving the broad masses of workers in the management of the state and the economy. This is a fundamental principle of the entire political system of socialism."⁸ For this reason, an increase in the political role of labor collectives and a constant improvement of the managerial function performed by them is a characteristic feature of the process of the development, expansion, and deepening of socialist democracy.

The legal political status of the socialist labor collective has the task of ensuring the active participation by the workers in the management of the state and of society, in economic and social planning, and in discussing and deciding questions relating to the management of enterprises, institutions, and organizations. The juridical regulation of this status in the USSR and in a number of other socialist countries is effected not only on the level of current law, but also at the highest, constitutional level.

In examining the labor collective as a subject of the system of socialist democracy, it has to be noted first of all that it has functioning and interacting within it lower level elements of the basic institutions of the political organization of socialist society. Thus, while it is one of the relatively independent elements of the political organization of society, the labor collective contains at the same time a unique infrastructure of this organization taken on a "micro-scale." For this reason, the labor collective can be defined as an overall institution of the political organization of socialist society. The leading and directing force of this society--the Marxist-Leninist party--is represented here by its primary party organization which comprises the political nucleus of the labor collective. The administration which is led by the enterprise director (or some other responsible leader) is a representative of the socialist state.¹¹ In addition, the labor collective has operating within it the primary cells of mass public organizations (trade union, youth, and others), and also diverse agencies of publicly initiated activity. In order to increase the responsibility and creative activeness of the primary party organizations and strengthen their organizational and ideological educational role in the labor collective, they are given the right to control the administration with respect to the leadership of production enterprises, planning and designing organizations, scientific research institutes, educational institutions, and so forth. The by-laws of the fraternal parties have established similar norms.

An organic combination of state and non-state forms of the "inclusion" of labor collectives in the single mechanism of the management of socialist society ensures a consistent realization of the principle of democratic centralism, and also the embodiment in life of the well-known demand by Lenin "that the conscious worker feel himself to be not only the master at his plant, but a representative of his country, that he feel responsibility."¹²

It should be noted that frequently the labor collective as a whole acts as an independent subject of the legal political relationships which are connected with the organization and activities of central and local state agencies. Thus, certain questions of the formation of representative agencies of state power (for example, the putting up of candidates for deputy) are decided at general meetings of labor collectives; reports by deputies on their work, and also reports by the leaders of central and local agencies of state management are heard at these general meetings; and draft laws and other matters of state life are discussed there. In accordance with the USSR Constitution and the country's laws, labor collectives participate in the formation and functioning of the agencies of justice and of people's control. The naming of candidates for people's judges and the election of people's assessors for rayon and city people's courts take place at general meetings of labor collectives. The representatives of labor collectives may participate in court examinations of criminal and civil cases (Article 162 of the USSR Constitution). General meetings of labor collectives elect people's control groups and posts, which gives the entire system of people's control agencies in the USSR a genuinely mass character, and ensures the combination of state control and public control by workers at enterprises, kolkhozes, institutions, and organizations. Diverse forms of the participation by labor collectives in the organization and activities of the state apparatus exist in other socialist countries also.

The labor collective's participation in the management of the state enterprise is, as a rule, combined with the one-man management of the leader (director) who is appointed by a superior state agency and is given the necessary authority for the operational direction of the enterprise and bears responsibility for the state of the enterprise and the results of its work. The strengthening of collective principles in the development and adoption of managerial decisions does not, of course, signify either a rejection of the principle of one-man management or a decrease in the personal responsibility of economic executives. At the same time, the daily participation by workers in the management of production and in controlling the activities of the enterprise administration is a necessary and essential supplement to this principle which promotes an improvement of the managerial process and a strengthening of its democratic bases. For this reason, the enterprise administration, acting under the direction of the party organization and in close collaboration with the trade unions and other public organizations, has the task of thoroughly stimulating the labor and political activeness of the collective members with regard to the accomplishment of the tasks facing the given enterprise, the production branch, and socialist society as a whole.

The system of workers' participation in the management of an enterprise is organized and functions on the basis of a combination of the elements of direct and representative democracy. Of course, the relationship between the above-named elements can be diverse; it depends not only upon the factors which reflect the general level of the development of socialist democracy in a given country, but also upon the character and content of the enterprise's work, its production structure, territorial dimensions and personnel size, upon the level of production specialization and cooperation, and so forth. In particular, an improvement of the representational forms of participation by labor collectives in management is, in our view, a necessary condition for strengthening the democratic principles of internal organization and management within large enterprises and economic associations, although this does not lessen the importance of the problem of increasing the role of general meetings of workers and employees as the most widespread form of direct intra-plant democracy.

The involvement of workers in the management of socialist production is achieved both at state and at cooperative enterprises. The practice of the political development of the socialist country shows that labor collectives participate in the management of production through their party and trade union organizations, general meetings of workers and employees, production conferences, socialist competition, the development and fulfillment of counter-plans, the production innovator movement, communist and socialist labor teams, and so forth.¹⁵ Certain other specific organizational forms which have taken shape in individual countries are also interesting.¹⁶

The various organizational forms of workers' participation in production management were worked out in the socialist countries gradually, on the basis of practical experience, and in a struggle against various erroneous tendencies which were engendered by an incorrect interpretation of the principle of democratic centralism. Marxism-Leninism rejects the right revisionist opposition between the independence (autonomy) of a labor collective and state leadership of the economic and social development of society. This kind of opposition leads to a weakening of the centralized management of social production, to a lack of planning, to anarchy, and to other negative phenomena which, in the final analysis, are capable of discrediting the very idea of workers' democracy. An excessive and unjustified expansion of the rights of enterprises to the detriment of the rights of central planning and management agencies turns the economy into a conglomerate of isolated economic units which are managed in keeping with group interests that are placed higher than state and public interests. This kind of approach leads to "the rebirth of private property egotism, although on a group level."¹⁷

No less dangerous for socialist construction is the bureaucratic denial of democratic principles in the management of production which creates a watershed between the managers and the managed, hampers the development of the initiative and creative activeness of labor collectives, and weakens their responsibility and concern for the common work and for the development of production. As historical experience shows, 'at every stage of socialist

construction in every country there has to be a harmonious combination of the development of democracy and the perfecting of centralism. In accomplishing this task, the Marxist-Leninist parties of the socialist countries are struggling against excesses in the direction of bureaucratic centralism and in the direction of so-called carefree democracy which leads to anarchy."¹⁸

The practice of the functioning and development of the political system of socialism convincingly confirms that the daily and growing participation of the workers in management favors both the successful solution of socio-economic problems and a further perfecting of socialist democracy, if this participation is carried out within the framework of a single system of the direction of social processes and in organic interconnection with the activities of a Marxist-Leninist party, the agencies of the socialist state, and mass public organizations. Only on this condition is the labor collective capable of fulfilling its social functions in the best manner, and, in particular, of ensuring the complete inclusion of man in the system of the relationships of socialist democracy, in the management of state and public affairs, and in the construction of socialism and communism.

The growth of the role of collectives in the political system of socialism is actualizing scientific research in this area, including a comparative analysis of the legal political status of the labor collective and of the practice of its realization in the different socialist countries. There is a great interest, in particular, in the study of such questions as the interaction of labor and territorial collectives in the political system, a consideration of the opinions of these collectives in the process of discussing and making decisions of general state and local significance, the combination of the forms of direct and representative democracy in the mechanism of the management of enterprises and economic associations, and others.

The effectiveness and quality of scientific research on the role of the collective in the political life of socialist society depends to a large extent upon a further strengthening of the creative collaboration of political scientists and representatives of other disciplines which study the collective as a social cell. One's attention is directed, for example, to the rather well-known circumstance that not only legal organizational but also social psychological factors are important for the optimal functioning of the labor collective. Consequently, there needs to be a careful analysis and profound interpretation of the distinctive characteristics of the group psychology of people and of the social psychological climate of one or another collective, and a wider use of the methods of concrete sociological research. For this reason, paramount importance is being acquired precisely by an overall study of the labor collective, the interconnections between its socio-economic, political, and educational functions, and the dynamics of the processes of its establishment as the subject and carrier of the socialist way of life.

FOOTNOTES

2. RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 1 April 1981.
3. L. I. Brezhnev, "The Soviet Trade Unions Under Developed Socialism," Moscow, 1981, p 145.
4. N. Markov, "The Theory of Social Management," Moscow, 1978, p 345.
5. "The Democracy of the Developed Socialist Society," Moscow, 1975, p 167.
7. I. T. Il'inskiy, "The Political Organization of Socialist Society," Moscow, 1976, p 199. See also: "Labor Collectives in the System of Soviet Socialist Democracy," Moscow, 1979, pp 17-36.
8. L. I. Brezhnev, "Following Lenin's Course. Speeches and Articles," Vol 2, Moscow, 1970, p 522.
11. Administrative agencies which operate in production cooperatives, and also at enterprises and in institutions which are created by trade union and other public organizations are not representatives of the state.
12. V. I. Lenin, "Complete Works," Vol 36, pp 369-370.
15. For further details see: "The Planning and Management of the Economy in the Socialist Countries at the Contemporary Stage (Legal Aspects)," Moscow, 1976; "The Trade Union Movement in the Socialist Countries," Moscow, 1976, and others.
16. Thus, collegial management bodies--workers' councils--have been created at the enterprises of Romania. The chairman of the workers' council is the party organization secretary, and the enterprise director is the first deputy chairman. A general workers' meeting at which draft production plans are considered, the fulfillment of planning assignments is analyzed, collective contracts are ratified, and so forth is regarded as the enterprise's top agency of collective management. (See: K. Deskelesku. "Workers' Participation in the Management of Society," PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA, No 11, 1978, pp 30-36).
17. G. Kh. Shakhnazarov, "The Political System of Developed Socialism." In: "The Constitution of the People's State. Problems of Theory," Moscow, 1979, p 84.
18. A. P. Putenko, "The Socialist Way of Life: Problems and Judgments," Moscow, 1978, p 355.

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NATIONAL

FUTURE SOCIALIST WORLD ORDER SKETCHED

Moscow OBSHCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI in Russian No 3, May-Jun 82, pp 85-102

/Article by Georgiy Shakhnazarov: "The Future Socialist World Order: Models and Solutions" ; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in italics/*

/Excerpts/ As a result of the historical process of development, the economic and political space of the globe has sharply shrunk. Never in the past has the situation in the world as a whole depended to such a degree on the situation in individual countries, and never has the situation in individual countries depended to such a degree on the situation in the world.

The concept of the */world order/* is also connected with this phenomenon in the first place. The world order is the aggregate of the political principles, legal norms, and conditions of economic change which are dominant in international relations and which are formed under the influence of the objective processes of social development and correlations of social forces during every historical period, representing the result of interactions between states and other participants in international life (international movements, world public opinion, international organizations). The world order, in turn, exerts an influence on the course and outcome of events in the world, their general trend.

* * *

But how is the future world order conceived by Marxists? In order to answer this question more or less fully, it would be necessary to cite a considerable amount of secondary material: the utterances of the founders of the theory of scientific communism, the documents of the communist and labor parties which have developed this theory, the extensive literature published in socialist as well as other countries of the world. It should also be taken into account that far from all the "i's" have been dotted here, for it is not in the traditions of Marxism-Leninism to prescribe the future in detail. A considerable amount of creative work remains to be done before that time when we can speak about the practical implementation of ideas in their final form.

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With all these stipulations we can enumerate approximately the following key elements of the Marxist-Leninist plan for the future world order:

1. Serving as the prerequisite for such a world order is the /victory of socialism throughout the entire world/. Moreover, in speaking about socialism as a prerequisite of the new world order, we have in mind the /high degree of development of this social system/.
2. /A federation of socialist states may become the political form of the new world order in its first phase/.
3. /The economic base of the new world order should be characterized by the establishment of a unified planned system of economic development/.

The optimum organizational forms of the various details of the new world order will be prescribed only at the time when this matter enters onto the practical level. Furthermore, it would be awkward to predict the specific forms of social structure at a relatively remote future. The only thing which may be said on this score is to repeat the principles of communism, as set forth by K. Marx in the "Critique of the Gotha Program," by V.I. Lenin in "The State and Revolution," and in a number of other classical works of revolutionary theory. To put it briefly, /the idea of communism comprises the Marxist-Leninist concept of the future world order/.

On the agenda now is the following urgent question: what must be done and what can be counted upon so that socialism will be victorious on a world scale, moreover, not simply victorious but achieving a sufficiently high degree of maturity in all spheres of public life? Because, of course, it is precisely on this transitional period that the more remote future will also depend: if over the course of the next few decades we do not succeed in halting the dangerous processes which are developing in the international arena parallel with the great socialist and scientific-technical revolutions, we must not exclude the threat of thermo-nuclear war being unleashed by imperialism.

If the processes of development of the social revolution and the establishment of a new world order were to proceed separately or even in conflict with each other, as the overwhelming majority of Western theoreticians present the matter, then, indeed, the problem would be insoluble, and mankind sooner or later would have to encounter a threat exceeding its capacity to resist. But the fact of the matter is that within certain specific dialectical contradictions between them, both processes are related in their natures; they are interwoven and serve as impulses upon each other. V.I. Lenin indicated the trend "toward a breakdown of national barriers, toward an erasure of national differences, toward an /assimilation/ of nations, which with each passing decade manifests itself more and more powerfully, and which comprises one of the greatest engines transforming capitalism into socialism."¹⁷

17. V. I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch." /Complete Collected Works/, Vol 24, p 125.

Here we must return to the problem which has already been touched upon--concerning the correlation between sovereignty and "world power."

It was emphasized above that under present conditions efforts to forcibly eliminate sovereignty and create a world government are utopian and reactionary. To put it another way, /it must be a matter not of rejecting sovereignty but of utilizing it/. Everything which is done with the voluntary agreement of the legitimate regime in power, elected by the people, cannot be considered to be an infringement on its independence. This rule has long since ceased to be an abstract slogan; it has been embodied in hundreds of all kinds of agreements and institutions in the international arena which have functioned correctly over the course of several decades.

Constant expansion of international cooperation on a voluntary basis (i. e., on the basis of utilizing sovereignty) is possible. The entire course of social development is tending toward a situation whereby states proceed more and more actively toward joint actions, planned and directed by a general human will. A recognition of the fact that national interests may be most fully satisfied by means of international cooperation will impel matters in this direction and create the necessary subjective prerequisites. Because, of course, in the final analysis, the highest form of a nation's sovereign will manifesting itself consists not in egoism or in pride of isolation (the notorious concept of "relying on one's own strength") but in the voluntary inclusion of the national potential in international efforts for the sake of ensuring the general interests. As a result of such a development, even greater possibilities are opening up for international influence on the status of affairs in individual countries.

And amid the present-day disturbing conditions effective measures can be taken to firm up peace and, albeit partially, to satisfy the urgent general human needs. What specific ones these are, need not be invented. Suffice it to interpret the existing practice of international relations, in the first place, those of its characteristics which have taken shape under the influence of the foreign policy of the socialist states.

In the first place, it is a question of a /course aimed at developing universal international cooperation/. The objective process of internationalizing the economy and public relations lays down a road for itself in no other way than through the forms imparted to it by the subjective will. Reflecting the class conflict, it fractionates into the integration the socialistic and the capitalistic as well as into the intermediate variants of this process. The concept of international co-operation under these conditions assumes, above all, the building of an "economic and cultural bridge," which is supposed to connect the diverse integrationist streams.

It is impossible to deny the fact that during the last few years significant progress has been achieved in this exceptionally important matter. We have in mind the substantial increase in the volume of foreign trade between states of differing social systems, the moving forward onto higher steps of economic cooperation, particularly in Europe (compensatory deals, production cooperation), substantial expansion of exchanges in the field of science and technology, implementation of joint projects (in space research, medicine, the study of the world's oceans, etc.). And although in all these enterprises the stubborn resistance on the part of the opponents of detente must be overcome, the trend toward deepening

cooperation has become quite clearly marked. The principal obstacle on the path to the radical restructuring of international economic relations was and remains the viewpoint of the monopolistic circles of capitalism.

The next trend of specific actions is /strengthening the guarantees of peace, deepening detente, the struggle to limit the arms race, and disarmament/.

In addition to the constant striving of the USSR and the other fraternal socialist states to achieve these goals, new factors of international relations are being called upon to play an ever-increasing role here. In generalized form it is a matter of /democratic public opinion, its growing influence on world politics/. Of principal importance today is the correct information of world public opinion. It can be said without any exaggeration that the outcome of the struggle for peace depends in enormous measure on whether or not the progressive and peace-loving forces succeed in solving this problem.

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NATIONAL

NEW SOVIET THEORIES ON SOCIETAL MODELS

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[Article by Eduard Markaryan*: "Global Modeling, the Integration of Science, and the Systems Approach"]

[Excerpts] Imitation modeling of the development of humanity which has received the name of "global modeling" is one of the most interesting phenomena of contemporary scientific and managerial activity. Its importance and auspiciousness are not subject to doubt, since it is only thanks to this type of research that a sufficiently strict, complete forecasting of the dynamics of the super-complex systems connected with the development of human society is in principle possible.

Global modeling is inseparable from a strengthening of the integrative processes between the social, natural, technical, and mathematical sciences. And this is entirely understandable: In order to solve a problem of this type, it is necessary to come out on qualitatively new frontiers of knowledge and to develop a special, substantially broader and deeper theoretical perspective for scientific research.

The practice of conducting research in global modeling, while permitting the enormous effect from the cooperation of the efforts of the representatives of all of the above sciences to be felt already now, at the same time demonstrates a large number of unsolved problems in the realization of their integrative interaction. And the most important one is that the basic methodological

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principles of the integration of these sciences in projection onto the problems of global modeling have not yet been worked out.

The further progress of research in global modeling is directly dependent upon a strengthening of the processes of the integrative interaction of the various groups of sciences. At the same time, global modeling is a splendid field for and stimulator of these processes at whose basis there lies the contemporary systems movement which engenders adequate means for their realization.

Among the theoretical premises for the construction of global adaptive ecological models of the development of humanity, the general scientific and social scientific premises should be the first to be singled out. In the first case, what is meant are the appropriate invariant characteristics which make it possible to regard society in a single series with other levels of the organization of matter, and, in the second, the specific characteristics which make it possible to understand and express a special manifestation of these invariants in the processes of human activity.

The general scientific premises of the construction of adaptive ecological models of humanity are connected with the principles of self-organization. Based on the defined general laws of information ordering systems, these principles serve as a powerful means for the analysis of life processes, and create a "start-up effect" in the study of the invariants which are inherent in these processes. The concept of "adaptation" expresses one of these invariants. We have become accustomed to connect this concept with the dynamics of biological systems; however, today it has become completely obvious that human society also has to be put in the general class of adaptive systems, while taking account, of course, of all of its specific properties.

The key invariant characteristic of self-organizing systems consists in their ability to actively strive for a certain result, guiding themselves by specific information programs which are expressed, to use the words of the well-known Soviet physiologist N. Bernshteyn, in "models of the needed future." In the broad sense of the word, all spheres of activity possess "programs" (that is, a certain given nature of the processes occurring in them). However, the character of these programs, and also the means of realizing them are fundamentally different at the levels of inorganic nature and of living systems.

The connecting and combining of components which form the systems of inorganic nature is achieved by means of their energy and force interaction. But the specific characteristic of living systems from this point of view consists of the fact that they, basing themselves on the use of information and permitting, in the expression of Academician P. Anokhin, a "forward reflection" of the future result of action, prove to be capable of manifesting a special adaptive, selective-correcting system activity. Any information programs considered from this point of view are a "forward reflection." Acting in the form of estimates of the probability of the occurrence of events, they are directed toward an adaptation to the conditions of the future which are

foreseen in the programs. It is necessary here to accurately distinguish the adaptive activity of people and biosystems, taking account of the specific nature of society as a special type of organization. The specific nature of man's adaptation to his environment consists in the fact that the adaptive effect is achieved in this case not by means of a genetic and biologically hereditary, but of a socio-cultural reorganization of human individuals by means of a universal transformation of their external and internal habitational environment. From this point of view, culture appears as a supra-biological developed regulative life-supporting and reproductive mechanism of human activity.

In connection with the discussion of this question, it is necessary to emphasize the very great importance of the integrative ideas of contemporary culturology for the accomplishment of the task of global modeling and, in general, for research of the social-managerial orientation. Above, in considering the problem of the integration of the sciences in connection with the tasks of global modeling, we emphasized the integrative interaction of the social sciences with other basic groups of sciences. However, there is another, no less important aspect of this problem for global modeling which is connected with the achievement of interdisciplinary syntheses within the framework of social science itself.

Global modeling was developed primarily by representatives of the technical and natural sciences, and also by economists. This made it possible to introduce many new ideas and methods into the sphere of social knowledge, but, at the same time, imparted a one-sided character to the research in global modeling. Although at the present time a definite turn toward humanitarian problems is taking place, many ideas which are being worked out in the social sciences still remain on the outside. This also concerns the ideas of contemporary culturology which are potentially of great importance for the imitation modeling of super-complex social systems.

In order to perform imitation modeling of the dynamics of large social systems and, in general, for the tasks of societal management it is very important today to know how to express in an integrated manner, and in a single working concept, the various elements of human activity which until now have been studied basically in isolation from one another: for example, its material technological and regulative aspects. The understanding of culture as a universal technology of human activity, and as the specific method of its realization is precisely what opens up this kind of theoretical perspective.³ This kind of understanding of culture makes it possible to imagine the specific means owing to which human activity is regulated (stimulated, programmed, coordinated), executed, physically supported, and reproduced as an element of a single mechanism for the realization of the processes of the social life of people. In our opinion, only such an integral approach to the means of human activity will make possible an overall investigation of the central problem for global modeling of the potential adaptive possibilities of humanity.

In speaking about society as an hierarchical self-organizing system, it is important to consider that it is precisely culture which embraces the complex of specific means that provide for the processes of social self-organization, and also for the modification of the universal laws of the universe and of the laws of other levels of organization which operate in the functioning and development of the social life of people. In this perspective, culture acts as a specific non-entropic mechanism thanks to which "human" systems prove to be capable of successfully standing against entropic processes and, moreover, in the realization of this function culture is based on potentials which are created by biological evolution, making use, however, of qualitatively different means.

In connection with the task of constructing adaptive ecological models of humanity, it is important to know how to organically connect this approach to culture with the work on the thermodynamics of open systems which is being conducted today. It goes without saying that such a search has to be conducted with a maximum consideration of the specific nature of society. Definite preconditions for progress in this direction already exist. Thus, for example, in work by L. White an attempt was made to examine culture in a thermodynamic aspect,⁴ and the thermodynamic conception of open systems of I. Prigogine in which he tries to build "integrative bridges" between physics and chemistry, biology, and the social sciences,⁵ is being made wide use of today in the analysis of complex objects of various natures, and even those like scientific systems.

Especial importance in constructing adaptive ecological models of humanity has to be had by an investigation of the specific manifestation, on the level of the contemporary global transformational activity of people, of the general laws of the functioning of self-organizing systems which are connected with the local nature of the non-entropic effect achieved by them. These laws express the dialectics of life processes. It consists in the fact that while they are directed toward overcoming the destructive influence of the environment, the non-entropic and adaptive mechanisms of the system themselves, in their turn, are capable of exercising and do exercise a reverse destructive influence on the environment. The action of the second law of thermodynamics has its effect here. The action of this law is by no means eliminated by the processes of self-organization, as is supposed by a number of investigators, but only obtains a qualitatively new form of expression in them. Its essence consists in the fact that a decrease of entropy in the self-organizing system can only occur through an increase in it in the environment.

The problem of analyzing society as a thermodynamic self-organizing system has already found a reflection and evaluation in Soviet literature.⁶

In connection with an overall examination of these problems, it is very important for us to be able to be theoretically sufficiently precise and strict in differentiating two different sources of the modern ecological situation and establishing their "proportions." One of them is connected with the imperfection of contemporary "ecological culture," and the other with the action

of the general laws of the functioning and development of self-organizing systems in the specific socio-cultural context.

The realization of the above-noted task presupposes above all the construction of abstract idealized models of systems ecological dynamics of humanity which reflect the fundamental laws of interaction with the environment in pure form. This kind of model simplification will make it possible to concentrate research efforts on the discovery of those limitations which are placed on human activity just by these given laws, and not by any other factors. After the construction of such abstract idealized models and the performance with them of the appropriate dynamic transformations which have the goal of finding the optimal ways of the ecological development of humanity, they should be approximated to the real situation in the world. This will make it possible to move to the following stage of the modeling of the systems ecological dynamics of humanity which has the task of also taking account of the other factors connected with the imperfection of contemporary material technology, with socio-economic, political, and regional diversity, and so forth.

The endeavour to achieve a synthesis between these interior and exterior plans can also be seen in the existing global models. It is part of the characteristic to the greatest extent for the model of M. Mesarovic and E. Pestel in which an attempt is made to present humanity in the form of a multi-level system which embraces both its external and its internal parameters. In this connection, they have singled out ecological, technological, demographic economic, socio-political, and individual strata levels.⁷ It is important, however, to keep in mind that today the construction of this kind of hierarchical structure is not only a scientific classification, but also a scientific integrative task. In other words, it is not enough to single out strata; it is also necessary to know how to express them in some kind of general theoretical system. And this presupposes the existence of single criteria for singling out the levels and units of analysis, and the base concepts--the integrators--which are capable, from a specific point of view, of synthesizing them. It is precisely this second, most complex aspect of the task which is not achieved in the model of Mesarovic and Pestel, in any case in a correlation between the natural environment and society.

Thus, in global modeling it is very important to combine different methods of abstracting. In other words, an abstract idealized examination of the adaptive and anti-entropic mechanisms of the development of society has to be tied in with a study of the contemporary ecological processes which are actually taking place. In particular, it is very important to connect an abstract idealized plan of study of the potential possibility of adaptive cultural transformations with the question of the socio-economic diversity of the world. The difficulty of the contemporary ecological situation is aggravated by the fact that the problems which are common for humanity run into the fundamental difficulties of solving them in the capitalist system.

The importance of the regional-local parameter of the dynamics of humanity is beginning to be noted more and more often in the literature (especially

since the above-noted book by M. Mesarovic and E. Pestel). And this is not surprising, since managerial practice proves to be ineffective without a consideration of the local uniqueness of the objects being modeled. However, as of today there has been a completely insufficient development of the methods of a scientific study of the local specifics of systems.

The enormous diversity of contemporary humanity is a consequence, first, of the unevenness of its general progressive stage-by-stage socio-cultural development and, secondly, of local methods of adaptation by historical communities of people to concretely given habitats. The full enormous socio-cultural diversity of humanity is created, in essence, by the different combinations of forms engendered by these two sources. Today, in order to have a precise delineation of the sources, it has become necessary to work out an inter-disciplinary conceptual scheme which is uniform for social science and capable of typologically expressing both the general stage features of socio-culture systems and their local characteristics. This requires the introduction of two types of concepts--general and local historical types of societies and cultures.⁸ This kind of delineation, by creating the basic orientations of the objects being studied, makes it possible not to confuse different aspects of their examination and to properly group studied facts. For example, the problem of the gap between the developed and the developing countries which is such an acute one for our day is a problem not only of stage differences, but also of the individual uniqueness of these countries which has as its source their characteristic historically developed local cultural traditions.

The development on the basis of the principles of self-organization of a synthetic theory of cultural traditions which has the task of investigating the deep mechanisms of the formation of general and local models of activity is of paramount importance for global and regional modeling. This is explained not only by the fact that it is these aspects of activity which accumulate socially organized experience that act as the basic stabilizer of social life ensuring its relative stability. It is also that, evidently, only thanks to a study of the dynamics of cultural traditions and a consideration of the most probable trajectories of development which are determined by them is it in principle possible to introduce an historical measurement into an imitation model of a social system and to tie the past, the present, and the predicted future into a single theoretical knot.⁹

The problems connected with an understanding of human society as a special adaptive system and, especially, with the construction of sufficiently strict adaptive models of the dynamics of humanity are placing tasks of unprecedented complexity before modern science. They must in one way or another be accomplished, for people have no other alternative. The contemporary epoch with its uniquely rapid rates of development demands the working out of completely new mechanisms for the self-preservation of society which do not have structural and functional equivalents not only in the processes of biological evolution, but also at the past stages of the development of society. Through-

out almost the entire history of humanity, the ecological laws of the preservation of social life manifested themselves by means of an anarchic and to a large extent unconscious stereotypization of socially organized experience and its fixation in cultural traditions.

The emergence of human consciousness as a qualitatively special mechanism for realizing the processes of self-preservation should not be confused with the consciousness of these processes. The ability to act consciously does not yet mean that the processes of the self-preservation of peoples' social life in their entire evolutionary plan were directed by them consciously. The dominant goal of its own self-preservation which is set in the very foundation of social life has directed and integrated the activity of social organisms usually in a latent way. Only is our epoch with its specific situation that is connected with the danger of very serious global violations of the balance between society and the environment characterized by the gradual scientific consciousness of these processes and by conscious efforts aimed at an integral evolutionary ecological regulation of the balance. Instead of a primarily anarchic and empirical accumulation and transformation of socially adaptive information in global and regional modeling a qualitatively different principle of achieving the self-preservation effect is being advanced. This principle is based on a scientific evaluation of the situation taking shape in the world by means of a constantly renewed, perfected, and corrected receipt of information about the objects which are included in the sphere of global ecological practice. The future of humanity is proving to be increasingly directly dependent upon the perfecting and actualization of this principle which makes it possible to discover various alternatives for the development of the systems being modeled in order to optimize decisions.

The modeling of the adaptive ecological dynamics of social systems is advancing a large number of new problems not only of a scientific theoretical but also of a scientific organizational nature. The solution of the problems connected with systematic and multi-aspect ecological modeling will inevitably demand, like any great movement in modern science, the organization of special scientific research collectives; moreover, these will be collectives of a new type. They will have to unite around common programs the representatives of the social, natural, technical, and mathematical sciences. For this reason, the development of the principles of the optimal organization of such collectives which are capable of taking account of and generalizing the albeit relatively small but already existing experience in the creation of interdisciplinary scientific institutions is a very important task. There is not yet a sufficient awareness of its importance today, but there is every reason to suppose that in the next few years it will arise in its full height before research and managerial practice.

FOOTNOTES

3. For more details see: E. S. Markaryan, "The Basic Premises of the Understanding of Culture as a Specific Method of Human Activity." In: "The Philosophical Problems of Culture," Tbilisi, 1980.
4. L. White, "The Science of Culture," New York, 1949.
5. I. Prigogine, "Order Through Fluctuation. Self-Organization and Social System." In: "Evolution and Consciousness," London, 1976.
6. V. G. Afanas'yev, "Social Information and the Management of Society," Moscow, 1975; V. G. Afanas'yev, "System and Society," Moscow, 1981; I. B. Novik, V. A. Los', and A. V. Kapura, "Methodological Principles of the Interaction Between Man and the Biosphere." In: "Problems of Optimization in Ecology," Moscow, 1978; E. S. Markaryan, "Invariants of Self-Organization and the Problem of the Ecological Energy Study of Society," Pushchino, 1980.
7. M. Mesarovic and E. Pestel, "Mankind at the Turning Point," New York, 1974.
8. For more details see: E. S. Markaryan, "The Problem of the Integral Characteristic of the Subject of the History of Culture," ISTORIYA SSSR, No 6, 1979; Markaryan, "Toward the Problem of Interpreting the Local Diversity of Culture," SOVETSKAYA ETNOGRAFIYA, No 3, 1980.
9. For more details on this see the materials of the inter-disciplinary seminar on the key problems of the theory of cultural tradition. SOVETSKAYA ETNOGRAFIYA, Nos 2, 3, 1981.

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NATIONAL

DRAWING TOGETHER, FLOURISHING OF SOVIET NATIONALITIES EXTOLLED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by doctor of philosophical sciences A. Agayev: "The Polychrome of National Cultures"]

[Text] A Chechen youth with a small volume of poetry by M. Lermontov, a Kirghiz girl in a classical ballet school, a Russian language lesson in a Chukchi tent beyond the polar circle.... These are traits of the Soviet Union's contemporary spiritual life in which close unity of national cultures, their organic fusion have become natural. In noting that intensive socioeconomic development of every Soviet republic accelerates their all-round drawing together, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said in the CPSU Central Committee's accountability report to the 26th congress: "The flourishing and mutual enrichment of national cultures is underway, the formation of culture of a united Soviet people--a new social international community."

The Great October victory has awakened major and minor peoples to social and national revival and to free development and independent creativity. All national cultures, warmed by the sun of Soviet power, have stepped onto a common path of development within a brief period of time.

The consolidation of the Marxist-Leninist, internationalist ideology in the USSR has opened before every Soviet national culture a broad path to enrichment of spiritual values, created in various republics of the country. Scientific and technical discoveries, riches of public thought and works of literature and art have become common property.

The cultures of the Soviet people boldly extend beyond the former framework based on national affiliation and are expanding their creative range by drawing strength not only from their own sources, which are becoming more generous and plentiful with every passing year, but also from the spiritual store of other people. Common features in the diversity of national forms show through more clearly and distinctly.

Communion, adaptation, influence, training, assistance, competition, cooperation.... The forms of national-cultural convergence of the fraternal people are numerous. The holding of days of literature and art have become traditional in Moscow. Art exhibitions, meetings of scientists and workers of public organizations, sport competitions and amateur art group performances are held in all republics. All of this, in addition to people coming to know each other, gives the Soviet people great moral satisfaction and aesthetic enjoyment, makes their inner world richer and more interesting.

If during the prerevolutionary period the cultural convergence of people was not only mainly of a private but also of a local-regional character (the country's capital, the Baltic region, the Caucasus, Central Asia and others), then under conditions of Soviet power contacts of national cultures have become universal. The birth of the USSR, unified process of socioeconomic transformations and Leninist principles of organizing cultural life in the country are stimulating interaction and mutual enrichment of literature and art and public thought of the Soviet people.

Convergence has already become a necessity which in turn engenders the ability of cultures for mutual enrichment. Perception of the spiritual experience of other fraternal people is an indicator of maturity of every national culture, an important path to their self-assertion.

The Russian people play a special role in the history of cultural convergence of peoples of the USSR. It is precisely under the beneficial influence of their culture that cultures of other peoples have been able to develop at an extraordinary speed, acquire new qualities and become imbued with pronounced socialist aspiration. It is difficult to imagine, for example, an opera in Azerbaijan, an Uzbek ballet or a Tatar painting without the beneficial influence of Russian culture.

The Russian language! It is uncertain how long it would have taken inhabitants of my Dagestan to come to know their closest neighbors: Sh. Rustaveli, a Georgian; G. Nizami, a Azerbaijani; K. Khetagurov, a Osset; K. Kuliyev, a Balkar; and D. Kugultinov, a Kalmyk.... The Russian language, which has been voluntarily accepted by the numerous peoples of the country as means of intra-national communion, has given them access to storerooms of national and world civilizations and became an indispensable tool in the development and mutual enrichment of fraternal cultures. The smaller the nation or nationality, the more acutely its representatives--masters of culture--feel the need to create in addition to their native language also in Russian. Translation of any scientific treatise, a work of art into a language of the majority of population is interpreted by the author as a second birth of his creation. The Russian language does not only place them into the all-union orbit but into the international one as well.

Convergence of cultures is essentially directed against national dissociation, narrow-mindedness and reticence. It is implemented along the paths of creative energy of nations and nationalities and creation of rich spiritual potential in forms corresponding to historical traditions and contemporary conditions of their life and all-round progress.

All nations and nationalities have formed intelligentsia which is devoted to the cause of communism and which has been enthusiastically and carefully trained in Moscow and Leningrad, Baku and Kiev, Tashkent and Tbilisi and many other cultural centers of the country. It is an intelligentsia which properly glorifies its people and its republic by remarkable scientific discoveries, technical achievements, magnificent art works and increased spiritual wealth.

The Laks nationality, which has been formed in the mountains of Dagestan, totals only three-hundredth percent of the USSR's population. It came to the October revolution in a state of economic and cultural backwardness, with several thin books of a religious nature and limited intra-national contacts. It welcomes the 60th anniversary of founding the USSR with achievements in the development of education, a sizable intelligentsia and more than 100 doctors and candidates of sciences, who are working not only in Dagestan but also in Moscow, Leningrad, Baku, Ashkhabad, Tashkent and other cultural centers of the country.

As a whole, Dagestan, where more than 30 local nationalities and representatives of 60 other peoples of the USSR are living in friendship in its small territory, is a striking example of the triumph of the Leninist course aimed at the flourishing of national cultures on the basis of their voluntary convergence. As a result of friendship of peoples, it has been transformed from a backward national outlying district into a republic of major machinebuilding, a region of unique hydroelectric power stations, a grape-growing shop of the RSFSR and a center of scientific institutions and distinctive artistic handicrafts.

Before the revolution only one language was made legal as a state language in the country. Therefore even the Ukrainians, the second largest people as regards the number of population, were unable to teach in their native language in schools. The Soviet power has granted all--both major and minor people--the right, possibilities and guarantees to teach native language to the rising generation. In 1981 our country was publishing books and pamphlets in 69 languages, journals in 46 and newspapers in 55 languages of peoples of the USSR. Theatrical collectives (excluding popular and amateur talent groups) were working in 45 languages. Belletristic literature of peoples who in the recent past, during the prewar years did not even have an established name for themselves is being born and stores up strength before our eyes. Literatures of Nanay and Nivkhi, Even and Evenki, Khanty and Mansi, Ulchi and Udegey and Chukchi and Saami are nourished by the powerful sources of Soviet fraternity. Every literature is characterized by special coloring and at the same time is united with literatures of major peoples in its social and ideological aspiration, civic virtue and historic optimism.

The flourishing of fraternal cultures also finds great strength under conditions of mature socialism. Their growth and ascent is continuing and this applies not only to cultures of the formerly backward nations as regards their development but also to advanced peoples, including the Russians. All of this is another illustration of the maturity of national relations in the USSR.

Flourishing of cultures accelerates the process of convergence. Every higher level of their development corresponds to a greater level of their mutual enrichment. Moreover, they inspire each other. The progress of cultures becomes a unified international process. Their convergence becomes a factor in the creation of the Soviet society's inexhaustible intellectual potential, which acts as a much greater force in the development of our country and its citizens.

The 26th CPSU Congress has defined new prospects and horizons for the flourishing and convergence of national cultures and for further growth and strengthening of the Soviet people's international culture. The party's course is directed at increasing the material and spiritual potential of every Soviet republic in order to use it to the maximum in the interests of harmonious development of the entire country. Being concerned about this, the party has been guiding the Soviet multinational intelligentsia toward multiplying scientific and technical achievements and creating art works which are imbued with a spirit of party principle and national character and are worthy of our socialist motherland's present and future. The unified Soviet culture, which serves all workers of the country regardless of their social and national distinction and expresses their common ideals, absorbs everything that is generally significant in spiritual achievements and distinctive traditions of the country's people.

Examples of particularly intensive interaction and mutual interest of cultures are connected with solution of major social development tasks. This has happened, for example, in the process of developing virgin lands in Kazakhstan. Tens upon tens of thousands of Russians, Ukrainians, Belorus-sians, Latvians, Georgians, Azerbaijanis and representatives of other peoples of the USSR, working hand in hand with Kazakhs, Uzbeks and Kirghizes, are creating culture which goes far beyond the framework of concrete national form as regards its qualitative features.

The development of the vast Baykal-Amur mainline region has also contributed something new and distinctive to the convergence of national cultures. Here many railway stations, individual small towns, buildings and structures are constructed in the national architectural style of the republics whose representatives are contributing their share of labor to raising the region's economy. The subject of BAM [Baykal-Amur mainline] has become close to some artists, poets and prose writers of various nationalities.

"National and therefore exceptionally varied people in form of culture have united in the fraternal family of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said, "who at the same time have formed a unified socialist culture as regards its content, which is imbued with enthusiasm for communist construction and concern for the common good and flourishing of our great multinational motherland."

Socialism has convincingly demonstrated that contemporary forms of cultural progress are not beyond the power of any people and that science, developed philosophy and other developed thought, romance, sculpture, painting, opera

and ballet, cinematographic art and symphony music are accessible to them. All peoples are talented and make their particular and distinctive contribution to the treasure-house of unified all-Soviet culture. This is why we have every right to say: everyone who devotes his talent and creativity in the service of the united Soviet motherland is creating for all nations and nationalities of the country, for all Soviet people.

This line comes from M. Gorkiy and A. Fadeyev and can be clearly traced in the works by P. Tychina in the Ukraine, Ye. Charents in Armenia, S. Vurgun in Azerbaijan, E. Kapiyev in Dagestan, M. Tursunzade in Tajikistan and M. Auezov in Kazakhstan.... Let us not forget N. Tikhonov who has played an exceptionally important role in the destinies of writers of various peoples in the country.

Soviet cultural workers think in so-called all-union categories. They boldly turn to subjects of general significance, drawing them from the life of various peoples, participate in solving common tasks and act as propagandists of spiritual achievements of the entire country. There has been an increasing number of scientific discoveries, technical achievements and works of art created by gifted people of various nationalities. For example, the "Goryanka" ballet performance at the Leningrad academic theater. R. Gamzatov, the author of its libretto, is an Avar; composer M. Kazhlayev is a Lak; conductor D. Dalgat is a Dargin; and director O. Vinogradov is a Russian.

A new remarkable phenomenon--permanent multinational collectives in production, scientific and educational institutions, the press, radio, television, theaters, ensembles and orchestras. The collectives such as "Berezka" or "Lezginka," for example, deeply understand the distinct national artistic creative forms of various peoples and are carefully coveyng the best features of Soviet peoples and their traditions to the viewer.

The unified Soviet culture, which is socialist in content, varied in national forms and internationalist in spirit, has become a great factor in the ideological and moral cohesion of peoples of the USSR and in bringing up the Soviet people in a spirit of active pride in the Soviet country and its contribution to world history.

9817
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NATIONAL

ADDITIONAL DETAILS ON FRUNZE NATIONALITIES CONFERENCE

Moscow OBSHCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI in Russian No 3, May-Jun 82 pp 193-199

Article by L. Baranova, Institute of Philosophy of the USSR Academy of Sciences: "The International and the National in the Socialist Way of Life"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in italics/

/Text/ On 22--24 September 1981 the All-Union Scientific-Theoretical Conference entitled /"The International and the National in the Soviet People's Way of Life"/ was held in Frunze, the capital of the Kirghizia CC. It was organized by the CP of Kirghizia CC, the USSR Academy of Sciences, the Kirghizia Academy of Sciences, the All-Union Society for Knowledge, and the USSR Philosophical Society.

Taking part in the work of this conference were party, Komsomol, and state officials, scholars from all the Union republics, representing various branches of the social sciences--philosophy, scientific communism, political science, history, ethnography, juridical science, cultural theory, ethics, sociology, psychology, philology, as well as leaders from the fields of literature and art. More than 150 persons delivered reports and communications.¹

By the beginning of the conference's work 17 collections of theses of reports and scholarly communications by more than 350 authors had been published; scholars of the Kirghizia CC had completed the first draft of a dictionary entitled "National Relations. Proletarian Internationalism. Internationalist Education" (in Latvian, editor-in-chief--Ya. Brolish).

The introductory speech was delivered by the vice-president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Academician P. Fedoseyev, who noted the theoretical and socio-practical significance of the conference's topic and who set forth the following four basic lines of its work: the subjects of the socialist way of life--the Soviet people, the laboring classes and social groups, nations and nationalities, labor groups, and the individual; the dialectics of the international and the national in the socialist way of life; the socialist way of life as an integrated system; the socialist way of life under the conditions of the ideological struggle between the two world systems.

Delivering a report at the plenary session was the first secretary of the CP of Kirghizia CC, T. Usubaliyev,² who emphasized the political aspect of the theoretical analysis of the process under consideration, the role of the Communist Party in perfecting the socialist way of life.

The basic questions discussed at the conference were posed in the report by corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Ts. Stepanyan. Discussion of these questions took place at the sectional sessions.

An important place in the work of the sections was taken up by questions of /methodology/. Along these lines, we may consider as a positive result of the conference a more precise definition of the concept way of life, overcoming the reduction of the subject of way of life to the individual personality, which has become widespread in the scholarly literature. The speakers came to the unanimous opinion that way of life is an aggregate of the forms of the life activity and interrelationships of classes and social groups, nations and nationalities, which is inherent in a specific socio-economic system. Life activity constitutes not the isolated actions of individuals who are unconnected but rather social practice; therefore, the principal subjects of way of life constitute large communities of people--classes and social groups, nations and nationalities. And individuals function as subjects of way of life in the capacity of representatives of such communities.

The conference summed up the results of a discussion which has been going on for several years in Soviet social sciences concerning the correlation between way of life and the conditions of life activity. The speeches of the participants expressed the opinion of the irregularity of including the conditions of life directly in life activity--with all the importance of examining way of life and the conditions of life activity in an unbroken unity.

In discussing the typology of way of life, as conducted in a cross-section of the social and national structures, the conference participants arrived at the conclusion that within the framework of the socialist way of life (integrated for all classes and social groups, nations and nationalities of the USSR) it would not be feasible to distinguish between specific types--"the Russian socialist way of life," "the Tajik socialist way of life," "the way of life of the Soviet working class," "the way of life of the kolkhoz peasantry," etc. One may speak merely about individual characteristics in the forms of their life activities. It was proposed that such forms be designated by the term "lifestyle."

In connection with the discovery of the essence of way of life and with the analysis of the interaction between its quantitative and qualitative characteristics, the concepts "standard of living" and "quality of life" were examined. It was noted that raising the standard of living, which defines the degree of satisfaction of various needs, creates greater opportunities for improving the quality of life. However, this dependence is not linear and does not function automatically. Quality of life is defined by the spiritual factor, which is based upon an individual's active social class position. Therefore, the implementation of socialism's principle "from each according to his abilities, to each according to his labor" not only functions as an economic measure of distribution but also bears within itself a value aspect: on the fullness of its implementation depend the attitude toward work and the evaluation of social attitudes within the work process.

In this connection, an examination was conducted of the interaction between the creation and the being of a person, whose way of life is determined not only by his place within the system of production and social relations (i. e., not only being) but also by the entire spiritual life of society, by the aggregate of social practice and ideological influences. Among the factors facilitating improvement of the way of life, particular emphasis was placed on the activity of subjects, their creative assimilation of the theoretical and practical norms of the socialist way of life. This accent was also brought into the definition of the socialist way of life itself and treated not only as a complex of the typical forms and methods of life activity (labor, socio-political activity, the sphere of everyday life and free time), but also as the sum total of the essential traits of this life activity, as conditioned by the socialist mode of production. The speeches also disclosed such characteristic traits of the socialist way of life as its labor basis, collectivism, humanism, internationalism, democratism, and others.

In examining the questions of the genesis and stages of formation of the socialist way of life it was unanimously recognized that in the pre-socialist society the individual elements of a socialist way of life have only been in the embryonic stage.

Its formation begins with the victory of a socialist revolution and passes through a series of phases coinciding with the stages of building a new society.

A great deal of attention at the conference was devoted to the /dialectic of the international and the national/ in the socialist way of life. The speakers revealed the essence of the international in a socialist society as general, substantial, and legitimate in its development. Moreover, it was emphasized that the international does not exist other than in the national, and in connection with this it is incorrect to reduce a nation's way of life to a national specific.

The methodological basis for studying the correlation between the international and the national in the way of life is the Marxist understanding of the dialectics of the general and the particular. It was noted that the Soviet people's way of life is not simply general and international but is a dialectical unity of the international and the national with the primacy of the international. A particular characteristic of the dialectic of the international and the national in the socialist way of life at the stage of developed socialism is the fact that the international more and more extensively encompasses not only the socio-economic and political spheres of the way of life but also the spiritual. The dynamics of this dialectic are to be found in the close ties with the processes of overcoming the substantial differences between town and country, between physical and mental work, and in the formation of a socially homogeneous society. National differences in the way of life, as manifested in labor activity, in the everyday life, and spiritual culture, are organically interwoven with general Soviet traits, the significance of which at the stage of developed socialism is growing constantly by means of the internationalization of all aspects of public life. The dialectics of the general and the particular in the life activities of socialist nations, where the international is revealed in all its fullness on national soil, is one of the basic general characteristics of the socialist society's way of life. In turn, the dialectical interaction between the general and the particular enriches the vital tenor of the socialist nations and nationalities.

Considerable space was accorded to the concrete-historical approach to the emergence and development of the socialist way of life of certain nations. The speeches noted that for a number of republics in the USSR which did not pass through the stages of capitalist development and which did not have their own national detachments of the working class during the first few years of building socialism, in the formation of a socialist way of life a significant role was played by the peasantry, which actively joined in creating the new system.

The emergence of the Soviet way of life, it was stated in the reports and speeches, takes place through the resolution of the non-antagonistic conflicts which arise as a result of disproportions, incorrect planning, etc. It was pointed out, in particular, that the principle of planning the building of children's institutions, oriented on All-Union norms is unacceptable for regions with a higher birth rate. Ignoring local conditions leads to undesirable social and psychological drawbacks; for example, in regions with an excess rural population it delays the process of migration to the cities, etc. A thoughtful, concrete-historical approach is also necessary with regard to national traditions. Here we must make a distinction between the outmoded, the regressive, and the old, and the positive, as developed by folk wisdom during the course of the centuries, exerting a positive influence on the moral formation of the individual personality. The formal implantation of a new system of customs without taking into account the specifics of the region and the historically formed national customs brings about those same undesirable consequences.

The multi-faceted examination at the conference of the process of the interaction and mutual enrichment of national cultures included the socio-linguistic aspect of the socialist way of life. On this level much attention was paid to Russian as the language of international communication in the USSR, to its emergence as a second native language, its role in the process of the internationalization of cultures, in the rise of unified common traits in the psychology and the consciousness of the multi-million masses of laboring people. While it is a factor in the internationalization of the spiritual culture of socialist nations, the Russian language at the same time also functions as a catalyst for the flourishing of the national languages. Detailed consideration was given to the role of Russian in enriching the lexicon of the national languages, revealing and utilizing their own potential opportunities, in developing their expressive and artistic means, in refining terminology (especially socio-political and scientific-technical), as well as in expanding the social functions of the national languages.

At the conference criticism was levelled at the point of view according to which the sphere of way of life has been supposedly subjected to internationalization least of all. Such interpretations are explained by the reduction of the concept of way of life to the sphere of everyday life, customs, and traditions, where the process of internationalization indeed does take place less intensively.

The dialectics of the international and the national were traced in the spiritual sphere, and the qualitative differences in the internationalization of the spiritual sphere under socialism and capitalism were shown. Internationalization in a socialist society occurs within a process of a reciprocally conditioned flourishing and rapprochement of nations within a predominant trend of their growing closer together. Under these conditions the proportion of the

international increases, moreover, not only in the economic and socio-political fields, but also in the cultural sphere (although, of course, the ways and rates of internationalization of the economy and culture are different). For a socialist culture, national in form and socialist in content, the determining factor is the content. But the form does not remain unchanged either. It becomes more international within a situation of reciprocal influences of socialist cultures. Consequently, with regard to culture this same principle is operative. Lack of recognition of this position leads to a denial of the validity of the law of internationalization, which is unsound theoretically and unsupported by the overall practical experience in the development of Soviet culture.

In connection with the analysis of the problems of internationalization, the attention of the conference participants was drawn to the concept of "the international." The speakers rejected the proposal which was put forth by certain specialists to use for characterizing the traits of proletarian internationalism the term "internationalist" as distinct from the term "international": such a distinction leads to an unjustified identification of the international with the generally human as a whole, to emasculating from the concept of the "international" its socio-class content.

In touching upon the questions of internationalization in the economic sphere, the conference participants examined the questions of the development of a unified, national-economic complex of the USSR as an economic base for internationalizing the Soviet people's way of life. The developing practice of inter-republican economic ties has confronted social scientists with the need to study, along with the operation of the law of evening out the levels of economic development of the socialist nations, also the operation of the objective law defining the nature of their reciprocal action; the following definition was proposed for the latter--"the law of unbroken unity of national economies."

The topic of many speeches at the conference was the analysis of the influence of the STR /scientific and technical revolution/ on the process of internationalizing the economic bases of the socialist way of life. It was emphasized that the creation of territorial-production complexes under Union jurisdiction, the deepening of specialization and cooperation in social production, the intensification of migrational processes, etc. are intensifying the process of firming up the bases of the Soviet people's unified socialist way of life within a diversity of national-specific modes of life. It was noted that we need to even out the economic levels of the Union republics with respect to the qualitative indicators of development--productivity, equipment-to-manpower ratio, etc. Mention was made of the role to be played by centralized, All-Union planning of the development of the republics' economies, as well as centralized capital investments and an overall state mechanism for regulating the standard of living of their population.

A great deal of attention was paid at the conference to the questions of /perfecting the social structure of Soviet society/ as the basis of its social unity and the internationalization of all spheres of the socialist way of life, and for evening out the levels of the republics' social structures. The rapporteurs spoke about the qualitative changes which have occurred in the social profile of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the popular intelligentsia; about

the single type of social structure which has taken shape in all the Union republics and which represents their indigenous nations and nationality groups; about the rapprochement of the republics with regard to urban and rural populations, the active drawing of women into all spheres of social life.

In considering the specifics of the formation and development of national detachments of the working class in republics which did not pass through the stage of capitalist development, emphasis was laid on the purposeful activity of the CPSU and the international role played in this process by the Russian working class. It was pointed out that higher growth rates of the working class of these republics (including workers of the indigenous nationalities) were reached in comparison with the general rates for the entire Union. However, with regard to the rates of qualitative development of the workers of the indigenous nationalities, these republics are still lagging behind and this is explained, on the one hand, by the insufficient development of a network of vocational-technical education and other forms of training skilled workers from the indigenous population, and, on the other hand--by the influence of national traditions, national characteristics (such as, for example, the adherence of rural youth of certain regions to the place of residence of their parents and migratory inertia).

The questions of the /ideological struggle between the two world systems/, the connecting-rod of which is becoming more and more obviously the "way of life," received multi-faceted elucidation at the conference. Thorough analyses were made of the various models of the bourgeois way of life, and the non-validity of their defenses was demonstrated; the new devices and forms of bourgeois propaganda were disclosed as well as the role played by the mass communications media in this process. A well-argued critique was applied to the concept of bourgeois ideologists concerning the dialectics of the international and the national in the socialist way of life, in the light of which the tendency toward rapprochement of the socialist nations is identified with the merger of nations, with their enforced assimilation, frequently termed "Russification," while the flourishing of nations is presented as the "revival of nationalism." The methodological roots of these concepts, as was shown at the conference, lie in a misunderstanding or an ignoring of the dialectics of the international and the national.

At the concluding plenary session a report summing up the results of the conference's work was delivered by Academician P. Fedoseyev.³

Recommendations were adopted on preparing a collective work to be based on the conference's materials, as well as on organizing a theoretical conference dealing with the problem of the unity of the international and the national on a scale to encompass all the countries of the socialist community.

FOOTNOTES

1. The following six sections were in operation at this conference: theoretical-methodological problems of studying the dialectics of the international and the national in the Soviet people's way of life; the economic unity of the international and the national in the Soviet way of life; improvement of social relations as an important factor in strengthening the unity of the international and the national in the Soviet way of life; the unity of the international

and the national in the Soviet way of life; unity of the international and the national in the spiritual culture of developed socialism; the socialist way of life and the formation of the spiritual profile of Soviet man; the Soviet way of life and the ideological struggle.

2. See T. U. Usubaliyev, "The Guiding Role of the CPSU in Strengthening the Unity of the International and the National in the Soviet Way of Life," VOPROSY FILOSOFII, 1981, No 12.
3. See P. N. Fedoseyev, "The Dialectics of the International and the National in the Socialist Way of Life," VOPROSY FILOSOFII, 1981, No 12.

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NATIONAL

SLOWNESS IN COMBATTING ALIEN IDEOLOGY IN MOLDAVIA CIRITICIZED

Kishinev KOMMUNIST MOLDAVII in Russian No 5, May 82 pp 2-7

[Editorial: "Taking Into Account the Demand for Reality"]

[Excerpt] High ethical attributes of the Soviet man, his morality and outlook are shaped by overcoming defects in the struggle against negative occurrences, against everything that we usually refer to as remnants of the past in people's consciousness and behavior.

The old habits and outdated criteria of life values have taken shape over many centuries, penetrating deep into man's consciousness. The preservation of these remnants is also promoted by bourgeois propaganda, which is striving to disseminate bourgeois standards among us, to ignite the psychology of the petty consumer, individualism, egoism, and so on. That is why many constant efforts are required to overcome these negative tendencies.

Unfortunately, many party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, Soviet agencies and managers in the economy are responsible for substantial shortcomings in this area. The fight against ideology alien to us is at times being conducted without purpose. We oppose the deviations we encounter from socialist ethical standards, attempts to take more from society and give it less, money grubbing, speculation, private ownership tendencies, hoodlumism, and other negative tendencies only with the voice of conviction, without exerting vigorous pressure on those who represent these tendencies. Yet after all the effectiveness of both conviction and also coercion is achieved in organic interrelationship of the two; a weakening of one of them inevitably leads to a weakening of the other.

Some party organizations are not drafting and are not carrying out effective practical measures to instill ethical culture in everyday life, in behavior within the family, to observe the rules of socialist relations between people, and to introduce new work and civil ceremonies and rituals.

Achievement of people's high political consciousness and work activity, the ability to work at a high level of output and quality and to apply all one's energy require further improvement of the entire ideological effort, including ethical education and achievement of higher effectiveness. To that end there

is a need to improve the style and methods of party guidance of the ideological effort and to pay constant concern to deepening the fine qualities of the Soviet man and to his comprehensive development. It is a question of expanding the theoretical-ideological, political, scientific and cultural horizons, of measures conducive to its growth, to development of a truly creative and socially active socialist individual capable of shaping his own reasonable needs and of finding his place in the effort for new success in the building of communism.

It is very important to ethical education, as indeed throughout the ideological effort, to consistently implement the principle of the unity of words and deeds, and not to allow a gap between them. "Unfortunately," as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has noted, "people are still encountered who know our policy and our principles, but do not always follow them in practice, do not wage a struggle for their implementation, and humor those who violate the standards of socialist intercourse. The gap between words and deeds, whatever form it might take, causes damage not only to the building of the economy, but especially to ethical education."

The work of ethical education needs to be done purposively, consistently and according to plan, never stopping at what has been achieved, and going on to develop other moral qualities of the individual. That is why it is very important that both the current plan and multiannual plans of the work of party organizations, in accordance with the specific tasks of every collective, draft measures for ethical education of various categories of people, define the forms and set the deadlines for monitoring their implementation.

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NATIONAL

ELECTIONS AT USSR JOURNALISTS' UNION PLENUM

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 4, Apr 82 p 31

[Text] The USSR Journalists' Union Board First Plenum was held on 4 March in the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions. Election of the union's executive bodies was on the agenda.

PRAVDA Chief Editor V.G. Afanasyev was elected chairman of the USSR Journalists' Union Board.

The following were elected deputy chairmen: P.F. Alekseyev, chief editor of IZVESTIYA; S.G. Lapin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting; Ya.A. Lomko, S.A. Losev, general director of TASS; B.I. Stukalin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and Book Trade; and L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the Novosti Board.

The following were elected secretaries of the board: S.B. Bayzhanov, chairman of the Kazakh Journalist' Union Board and editor of SOTSIALISTIK KAZAKHSTAN; G.V. Bedineishvili, chairman of the Georgian Journalists' Union Board and editor of KOMUNISTI; Ya. P. Britans, chairman of the Latvian Journalists' Union Board and editor of TSINYA; A.K. Varsobin, chairman of the board of the Leningrad Oblast journalists' organization and editor of LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA; V.N. Golubev, chief editor of SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA; M.D. Yeremiya, chairman of the Moldavian Journalists' Union Board and editor of MOLDOVA SOCHIALISTE; Z.I. Yesenbayev, chairman of the Uzbek Journalists' Union Board and chairman of the republic State Committee for Publishing House, Printing Plants and Book Trade; V.P. Zhidkov, chief editor of ZHURNALIST; G.N. Kalandarov, chairman of the Tajik Journalists' Union Board and chairman of the republic State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting; R.I. Kosolapov, chief editor of KOMMUNIST; L.P. Kravchenko, chief editor of TRUD; D.F. Kraminov, chief editor of ZA RUBEZHOM; L.M. Kroyan, chairman of the Armenian Journalists' Union Board and editor of SOVETAKAN AYASTAN; A.K. Laurin-chyukas, chairman of the Lithuanian Journalists' Union Board and editor of TIYESA; A.M. Mamedov, chairman of the Turkmen Journalists' Union Board and director of Turkmeninform; R.I. Makhmudov, chairman of the Azerbaijan Journalists' Union Board and editor of the newspaper KOMMUNIST; M.F. Nenashev, chief editor of SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA; B.D. Pankin, chairman of the All-Union Copyright

Agency; Sh.P. Sanakoyev, first deputy chief editor of MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN'; G.N. Seleznev, chief editor of KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA; V.Ya. Serobaba, chairman of the Ukrainian Journalists' Union Board and editor of RADYANS'KA UKRAINA; L.N. Spiridonov, chairman of the board of the Moscow city journalists' organization and editor of MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA; A.A. Tolstik, chairman of the Belorussian Journalists' Union Board and editor of ZVYAZDA; Kh. G. Toming, chairman of the Estonian Journalists' Union Board and editor of RAKHVA KHYAEL'; D.D. Tursunov, chairman of the Kirghiz Journalists' Union Board and editor of SOTSIALISTIK KYRGYZSTAN; V.I. Fedotova, chief editor of SOVETSKAYA ZHENSHCHINA; M.I. Khaldeyev, chief editor of PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN'; A.P. Kharlamov, chief editor of SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN'; and L.N. Yagodin.

Ye.M. Tyazhel'nikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, participated in the plenum.

A meeting of the Central Auditing Commission of the USSR Journalists' Union was held. V.I. Novikov, director of the "Sovetskaya Rossiya" Publishing House, was elected chairman.

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NATIONAL

SOVIET JOURNALISTS TO ORGANIZE ATHEIST SECTIONS

Moscow NAUKA I RELIGIYA in Russian No 5, May 82 p 25

[Text] The secretariat of the board of the USSR Union of Journalists has adopted a decree entitled "On Measures of the USSR Union of Journalists To Improve Atheistic Propaganda by Journalistic Means," which outlines the following specific measures to improve atheistic propaganda. It is recommended that republic, kray and oblast journalists' organizations set up sections of journalists writing on atheistic topics and that they conduct competitions and establish prizes for the best pieces. Systematic instruction of journalists writing on the aspects of scientific atheism is to be organized, an additional prize is to be established for the year's best piece of journalism on an atheistic topic published in the press or broadcast over TV and radio. Jointly with the Komsomol Central Committee an all-union competition is to be conducted in 1982 and 1983 for the best treatment of an atheistic topic in the press or over TV and radio.

The section of journalists writing on atheistic topics plans to hold in 1982 an all-union seminar on aspects of atheistic propaganda in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Two review articles are to be prepared: atheistic topics in the youth press and atheistic propaganda in the pages of republic, kray and oblast newspapers. Participation is to be arranged in the regional seminars of journalists of the Ukraine and Lithuania. Jointly with the atheistic section of the Moscow City Journalists' Organization a meeting is to be arranged with scholars working in the field of scientific atheism. Creative contacts are to be established with atheistic propaganda sections of the unions of journalists of the socialist countries. Constant aid is to be rendered to republic, kray and oblast journalists' organizations in the atheistic propaganda effort.

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NATIONAL

SOVIET RESORTS SUPPLANT MUSLIM HOLY PLACES FOR TAIKHS

Moscow NAUKA I RELIGIYA in Russian No 5, May 82 p 43

[Letter to the editor by D. Kundusov, Dushanbe]

[Text] Dear Editors! I would like to share certain views about pilgrimage to so-called holy places. It is well known that many of them have sprung up alongside therapeutic mineral springs, where there are therapeutic muds, or simply in scenic spots where one can rest in his travels and drink spring water. Enterprising sheikhs, attributing the therapeutic properties of the mineral water to supernatural forces, to holy protection, and so on, always felt comfortable at such places. But if a treatment center is organized at that place and people are healed in accordance with the requirements of medicine, pilgrimage ceases, and the sheikhs go looking for another profitable place for themselves. That is what has happened in Gorno-Badakhshanskaya Autonomous Oblast, where for a long time the shrines Garm-Chashma and Chashman Nosir have been hotbeds of religious fanaticism and all sorts of benighted superstitions. Garm-Chashma is a hot mineral spring rich in salts which have a curative effect. Physicians felt that a treatment center had to be built here. That was in fact done. Now this spa, which is also located in a place where the climatic conditions are exceptionally favorable, has become known throughout the union. There are treatment rooms furnished with up-to-date medical equipment, mineral and mud baths and a swimming pool at the service of those who have come for treatment and rest. There are no sheikhs to be seen. People no longer come here to worship the holy, but to obtain medical care.

And the place called Chashman Nosir (which means Nosir's spring--it was called that in honor of the famous poet and philosopher and traveler Nosir Khisrou) has become a rest and recreation zone for the workers. A club and movie theater have been built there, there is a good restaurant and library--everything for proper rest and recreation. The spring water refreshes those who are tired, and the beauty of the locality is cheering to the soul. There is nothing left of the previous fanaticism that once surrounded this place. Credit for this should go to the local soviets, which organized the rest and recreation zone, and to representatives of the intelligentsia, who carried on an extensive explanatory effort with the public.

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REGIONAL

PROBLEMS IN LATVIAN REPUBLIC ECONOMIC PLANNING

Moscow PLANOVYE KHOZYASTVO in Russian No 4, Apr 82 pp 46-52

[Article by B. Zaykauskas, first deputy chairman of Gosplan Lithuanian SSR:
"The Problems of Socio-Economic Planning in the Republic"]

[Text] The economic organism of each republic, as of the country as a whole, is a multi-branch complex with an intricate structure and developed and constantly increasingly complex internal and external relations whose development depends upon a totality of factors of a territorial and branch character. The combination of two principles--of the vertical and of the horizontal--in the field of economic development and management is becoming increasingly important. Without a solution of this problem, it is not possible today to achieve the successful functioning of the economy, the rational use of resources, and the activation of reserves for increasing the efficiency of social production.

New frontiers were mapped out in this direction by the 26th CPSU Congress which demanded the achievement of coordinated work by all of the economic elements, and a fuller consideration of territorial and branch interests and of regional characteristics and branch needs in economic planning. Recently, a number of important decisions have been made which are creating new possibilities for bringing about the overall development of individual territorial units. These are, first, the decree of the CC CPSU and USSR Council of Ministers "On an Improvement of Planning and a Strengthening of the Influence of the Economic Mechanism on Improving Production Efficiency and the Quality of Work" and, secondly, the decree of the CC CPSU, Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and USSR Council of Ministers "On a Further Increase in the Role of the Soviets of People's Deputies in Economic Construction."

The problems of overall economic and social development are constantly at the center of the attention of the CC CP of Lithuania and of the Council of Ministers of the Lithuanian SSR. Concrete planning and managerial decisions are being taken, and measures are being carried out to improve economic planning. A system of territorial planning has been formed and is functioning in the republic which makes it possible to achieve a state approach to the issues of economic construction. It consists of the fact that the development of an overall plan for the republic begins with the development of draft plans in order that, at each stage of the formation of planning assignments, there

are calculations for the republic's economy as a whole and for all of its enterprises and organizations, regardless of their departmental subordination. The realization of this approach demanded a strengthening of the constant relations with enterprises and organizations of union subordination, a systematic analysis of their economic activity, and a determination of their development prospects. In this way, we have tried to avoid a mechanical totalling up of the plan indicators of union subordination economic bodies, and to exercise a direct influence on the formation of their planning assignments and occupy an active positive position in this area.

Since the Eighth Five-Year Plan, overall plans for cities and rayons have been made up. Since approximately the same time, a sufficiently detailed socio-economic characterization has been made up for each city and rural rayon (according to present concepts, a data sheet), as has a brief technical and economic characterization of every enterprise and association of union subordination, and these are brought up to date every year.

Overall measures are carried out to develop and improve social planning at the level of labor collectives, cities and rayons, and also individual branches. During the 10th Five-Year Plan, practically all industrial enterprises and construction organizations and kolkhozes and sovkhozes had such plans, and 7 cities, 27 out of 44 of the republic's rayons, and many ministries and departments also had them.

At the present time, methodological instructions have been developed and introduced in the Lithuanian SSR on the composition of summary sections of social development as a component part of the annual and five-year overall plans for cities and rayons. The coordination of work in the field of social planning and control over the realization of these plans is carried out by a Republic Coordination Council for Social and Economic Planning. In the 11th Five-Year Plan, the development and improvement of social planning in the republic is being effected on the basis of a corresponding overall program.

The rational siting of the productive forces, above all, of industry is of paramount importance for ensuring the overall development of the economy. In order to have a comprehensive examination of the concrete issues of siting, above all, of industry, a Republic Council on the Development and Siting of the Productive Forces has been formed.

As early as the middle 1960's, a course was mapped out in the republic aimed at the preferential development of certain large cities on the basis of an approved Overall Scheme for the siting of industry and the development of cities for a long 15-year term. One of the first schemes of this kind, it was developed on the basis of a wide range of economic, scientific and technical, and social research and other planning work. Practice has confirmed the effectiveness of making siting decisions on the basis of scientifically substantiated schemes. In accordance with this scheme, preferential development was obtained in the republic by a number of medium and small cities which have become or are becoming inter-rayon (regional) centers. At the same time,

a policy of limiting the growth of the largest cities has been followed. For example, since 1964 new industrial construction in Vilnius is carried out only with the permission of the republic's Council of Ministers.

The formation of inter-rayon (regional) centers in the republic is carried out on the basis of the common economic tasks, the aggregate of natural resources being used or planned for use, the developed economic activity, and the planned structure of the economic development of the cities. The regional centers have been formed and are being formed, in essence, as centers of group settlement systems (the internal organization of the settlements is characterized by a functional-hierarchic structure). A four-level system of settlement whose lowest level is made up of the kolkhoz and sovkhoz settlements has been adopted.

It should be emphasized that not only the economic but also the social aspects of siting were set and realized in the very conception of the creation of the above scheme and in its execution. The inter-rayon (regional) centers being formed which are located relatively evenly over the territory were also supposed to perform cultural and domestic and other public service functions for a specific region--that is, urban and rural--and in this way promote the equalization of their cultural and domestic services. These demands were taken into account in determining a rational system of the inter-rayon (regional) centers. The republic had definite favorable conditions for this: a substantial number of small cities with favorable natural and other conditions for their development, an extensive and rapidly growing network of roads, primarily motor vehicle roads, and so forth.

The process of the formation of the inter-rayon (regional) centers can be traced, in particular, through the example of the city of Alitus. An ordinary rayon center in the early 1960's with a population of around 13,000 people, but with favorable natural conditions and a favorable geographic location, today it has the rights of a city of republic subordination and a population of 60,000 people. The city has functioning in it dozens of industrial enterprises of the food, meat and dairy, light, machine building, and other branches of industry; a large house construction combine which puts out fully pre-assembled wooden buildings for the village; and an independent construction organization of the Ministry of Construction Lithuanian SSR. An extensive and on the whole proportionally developed production and non-production infrastructure has been created. The city's industry was formed on the basis of an industrial center with common engineering facilities: It is served by two rayon boiler installations, and by the city sewage and water supply systems.

At the present time, there is an average of 13.3 square meters of housing space per inhabitant in Alitus (the average level in the republic's cities is 15.8 square meters); in addition, during the last five years, around 90 percent of the housing space has been built with the share participation of enterprises and organizations.

The directions in which the population should be settled and the productive forces sited have already been determined in the republic for the period until 1990, and analogous work is being conducted for the period until the year 2000. It is necessary to take account of the changes which have occurred in the conditions for the republic's economic growth: the practically full utilization of existing labor power reserves, a relatively high level of economic development and land use, and so forth.

Thanks to the measures which have been carried out in the field of planning and of the territorial organization of production, the development of the republic's economy is accelerating. The creation of the regional centers requires a deep analysis not only of all of the town-forming factors, but also a mandatory consideration of the factors which influence the formation of labor power in agriculture. The level at which agricultural production is supplied with labor power differs greatly by region. The demographic structure of the rural population is also diverse, and in certain places it is unfavorable (because of low natural population growth). In view of the disproportion in the use of labor resources in the village (there are not enough so-called women's occupations), the ministries and local economic agencies have to give especial attention to the organization of small branches of industrial enterprises and to the development of crafts, and adopt other measures.

At the same time, account has to be taken of the ever growing work load on the inter-rayon (regional) centers not only in the field of cultural and domestic services for the rural population, but also in the adoption by them of a number of production functions not characteristic of agricultural production.

Under present conditions, a consideration of the ecological factor is becoming increasing important in the overall development of the economy and the siting of the productive forces.

Work has begun on making up a long-term environmental protection plan as a single complex with a detailed layout of the land and its individual areas which are different in their ecological parameters and means of preserving an ecological equilibrium.

The realization of the productive forces siting scheme frequently comes up against considerable difficulties, and the departmental approach of individual organizations. The point is that ministries and departments try to build new enterprises and expand existing ones precisely in large centers and large cities with well-organized production and transportation communications and a well-organized production and non-production infrastructure. Having at their disposal, as a rule, large resources for social purposes and, first of all, for housing construction, it is easier for new enterprises to provide themselves with cadres, frequently by means of luring them away from old enterprises. This increases labor turnover, aggravates the strains in the labor

resources balance, and also holds back the development of auspicious small cities.

Frequently ministries and departments do not provide an overall approach in the construction of large enterprises, and do not perform measures to create at production objects the entire system of installations connected with services for the workers and engineering services for the territory. There are cases when the decisions of local soviets on economic questions are not fully carried out. All of this holds back the growth of small cities.

An analysis shows that there are serious reasons for such phenomena. The chief one is the lack of a scientifically substantiated methodology for determining the economic effectiveness of the preferential development of small and medium cities, and of a corresponding evaluation of all resources in relation to the size of a city and the level of development of its production and non-production infrastructure.

Science is advancing, in our view, a number of interesting proposals on the creation of the economic mechanism for the development of small and medium cities. It presupposes a mandatory calculation of the expenditures of past years for the preparation of the territory and for the creation of the production and social infrastructures of large cities. Such data is needed for a correct determination of the social expenditures for the construction of production objects in existing industrial centers.

The complexity and insufficient effectiveness of the existing practice of the formation, planning, and financing of the construction of industrial centers is giving rise to difficulties in ensuring the overall development of the economy, especially the realization of the program for siting industry in developing cities. The practice of the construction of objects of general use for industrial centers in a number of developing cities has shown that frequently ministries and departments try to avoid their share participation in it and, especially, fulfilling the functions of head builder. At the present time, the head builder, in effect, bears not only organizational, financial, and other duties; in the event of the incomplete fulfillment of the construction plans for general center objects, he must at his own cost eliminate the lagging (duties of a share-holder organization end with the handing over of funds), while he does not, in essence, get any advantages in using them. It seems to us that this issue should be decided on a planning basis so that after a decision has been made on the creation of an industrial center and its construction by concrete enterprises the transference of funds in a share participation for the construction of general use objects will be carried out absolutely and without fail. Clearly, it would be useful to decide these matters in a centralized manner--in Gosplan USSR, during the making up of the five-year plans and with the direct participation of the union republics, giving them the necessary rights and providing them with the appropriate resources.

One of the important directions of the interaction between the branch and territorial principles of planning and management and of their combination in our republic is the ensuring of the most efficient use of labor resources. At the present stage, these issues are becoming especially important since, first, a very high level of employment has been reached (including pupils and students, around 94 percent of the total labor resources is employed in the economy) and, secondly, during the 1980's a marked decrease in the growth of the population of an able-bodied age is expected.

In connection with the developing demographic situation, in order to maintain the existing growth level for the overall mechanization and automation of production processes, to improve labor organization, and, on this basis, to increase labor productivity, it is necessary to pursue a consistent labor-saving policy. Under these conditions, a balance of production and service plans with the labor resources existing in the republic is becoming exceptionally important. The 12 July 1979 decree of the CC CPSU and USSR Council of Ministers creates extensive possibilities for regulating the distribution of labor power not only in the republic as a whole, but also in its individual cities and rayons.

However, the realization of these possibilities requires an overall approach and the precise coordination of efforts at all levels of economic and administrative management. This kind of approach is especially essential in the development of labor resources balances which, as is known, are tied to a specific territory. A definite amount of experience has been accumulated in the republic in the development of territorial labor resources balances. As far back as the early 1970's, Gosplan of the Lithuanian SSR, jointly with the gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms, began to make up labor resources report balances for all cities and rural rayons. This made it possible to move on to the development of such balances for the 11th Five-Year Plan. In accordance with a single methodology, labor resources planning balances for all cities and rayons are made up and approved within the present five-year plan both on the level of the republic and of the city or rayon.

The composition of labor resources balances creates a single basis for the planned regulation of their use and for balancing need against the existence of labor power in the republic as a whole and in a territory. Thus, a definite labor balances system is taking shape which will promote the coordination of the territorial and departmental sections of the plan and the coverage of all of the aspects of the distribution and use of labor power.

In this connection, it is very important to ensure the full coordination of the labor resources balances with the plans of enterprises, organizations, and other economic units. The instrument for this kind of coordination is the placing of ceilings upon labor power. A procedure has been established in the republic for working out ceilings on the size of industrial production personnel (in the determination of which the gorispolkoms and the rayispolkoms take direct part), and also for their approval and control. After a large amount of work at all levels (including union ministries and departments),

such ceilings for 1985 were approved as early as the middle of last year for all industry, including enterprises and associations of union subordination. In our opinion, it would be useful to establish this or a like procedure in the official methodological documents of Gosplan USSR on the composition of economic and social development plans.

Placing ceilings on the size of labor power is a new measure. For this reason, it will be necessary to work out clear relationships between territorial agencies, on the one hand, and ministries and departments, on the other, both at the stage of the development of plans, above all five-year plans, and during their execution. It is important to generalize the experience which has been gained in the individual republics in order to find the most rational ways of solving this problem.

This path will have to be used in the 11th Five-Year Plan in developing and realizing overall programs for production and construction intensification, a program for the decreasing of manual labor, and others.

Since the problem of a balanced supply of labor power is solved directly in its territorial aspect, in our view, attention is merited by the suggestions that the amounts of payments by enterprises to the local budget be made dependent upon an increase in the number of workers. Economic sanctions for a failure to comply with ceilings are also needed.

Under present conditions, further economic progress urgently demands a very extensive search for effective forms of combining branch and territorial interaction in accomplishing the tasks of scientific and technological progress. As is known, there are quite a few problems whose solution does not fit within the framework of the branch principle of planning and organization, but requires measures on the coordination of the large-scale research being carried out in the republic and on the organization of the necessary relations between the scientific and the production spheres, regardless of departmental subordination. A program of action is being consistently carried out in the republic to strengthen this integration of science and production and make the most efficient use of the existing scientific potential for the accomplishment of the important tasks of the intensive development of the economy.

Gosplan and the republic's Academy of Sciences, jointly with interested ministries, associations, and enterprises, are carrying out measures to master during the current five-year plan fundamentally new highly effective scientific and technological development work.

Planning and designing organizations and experimental bases to which a large amount of attention is being devoted are important links which connect science to production. Their further development during the current five-year plan will promote a rise in the practical scientific level of the development work of scientists and will shorten the route in the single cycle: science-equipment-production-application. An effective form of the integration of science and production is the cooperation of VUZ departments and base enterprises, and

the formation of academic, scientific, and production associations and of scientific production complexes. At the present time, more than 30 large industrial enterprises and associations have been attached to the republic's VUZes as base enterprises and associations. Academic, scientific, and production associations are doing fruitful work on the basis of the Kaunas Polytechnical Institute and Kaunas Radio Plant, the Kaunas Polytechnical Institute and the "Raudonasis Spalis" Shoe Factory. Recently, the creation of scientific production complexes has been developed. Two are already in operation: "Elektronika" on the basis of the Institute of the Physics of Semiconductors of the Academy of Sciences (Head Organization) and a number of academic institutes, VUZes, scientific research organizations, and four associations and enterprises of union subordination; "Precision Vibration Equipment" on the basis of the "Vibration Equipment" Scientific Research Sector of the Kaunas Polytechnical Institute (Head Organization), the departments and problem laboratories of this and other VUZes, academic institutes, scientific research organizations, and associations and enterprises of union subordination. In these two above-mentioned fields, there are important scientific achievements in the republic, and with the formation of the complexes the necessary conditions are being created for their most rapid practical realization and for more directed scientific development work in these fields.

One of the new forms of integration relations is the organization of overall cooperation between scientists and production collectives. A good example of this is the agreement on scientific and technical cooperation between the institutes of the Academy of Sciences and the enterprises of the city of Shyaulyay which has been concluded between the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences, on the one hand, and the Shyaulyay gorkom and gorispolkom, on the other.

In order to improve the system of the coordination of scientific research and development work, a Republic Commission on Scientific and Technological Progress has been formed which is a coordinating agency of the CC of the Communist Party of Lithuania and of the republic's Council of Ministers. It unites the system of coordination agencies on scientific research and development work which are in operation at Gosplan (inter-branch problems), Gosstroy, the Academy of Sciences, and a number of ministries (agricultural, medical, pedagogical, and others). The work of the scientific research and development coordination bodies has now been reorganized in accordance with the demands of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. A further improvement of the coordination system is being directed chiefly toward a better use of the scientific and technological potential which has been created in the republic, and the concentration of efforts on an overall solution of the most pressing problems. It would seem that a substantial contribution to this can be made by the scientific research and designing organizations of union subordination which are in the republic and which it is planned to bring more actively into the solution of republic problems.

The November (1981) Plenum of the CC CPSU emphasized the necessity for strengthening the territorial management of the agroindustrial complex. It

is necessary to ensure the unity of the system of planning and managing its branches. As is known, at the present time the agricultural complex is planned through the councils of ministers of the union republics (both production and procurements indicators and all resources). It would be beneficial, in our opinion, to reorganize the planning and management of the branches which process agricultural raw materials on the same basis, allocating through the union republic councils of ministers capital investments and material resources for the agricultural and processing complexes, with redistribution rights granted to them for the purpose of achieving the highest final results in the whole complex.

It is necessary to strengthen the role and responsibility of republic management and planning agencies and certain other branches which operate primarily on the basis of local raw materials and provide basically for local needs. This applies to the production of local construction materials and of light industry. Such a measure would create additional possibilities for a more efficient use of the production capacities of these branches and of raw materials resources.

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2959

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REGIONAL

FIRST FOUR YEARS OF LATVIAN RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE JOURNAL 'DAUGAVA' ASSESSED

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 8 Apr 82 p 4

[Article by Khariy Khirsh: "Experience and Problems"]

[Text] Like the beginning of any long road, the first four years of the new literary and social and political periodical DAUGAVA, an organ of the Union of Writers of Latvia, were not simple and not easy. The most important thing was to define the periodical's basic principles and chief tasks, to find its face. In 1978, similar publications--LITVA LITERATURNAYA and TALLIN--began to appear among our neighbors, and periodicals in the Russian language have long been published in other fraternal republics. So that there was experience that could be copied, and there were people to learn from.

DAUGAVA has now become the most important means of propagandizing Latvian literature, especially recent Latvian literature, in the Russian language. How has the editorial collective dealt with the accomplishment of this, its basic task? What has the Russian reader been able to find out from the periodical about our poetry, prose, and drama, and how, through these genres and with the help of journalism, has he been able to acquaint himself with the life of Soviet Latvia?

The relatively small size of the periodical limits, naturally, its possibilities, especially with respect to "big" prose. However, this should also be a disciplining factor and foster the selection of the best and the most significant. In planning each issue and our work for the year, it is not possible, obviously, not to think about how, given the existence of the diverse literary publications which are published in our country, to find and attract our own reader. This does not mean a chase after artificial popularity. It is not the consumer of light reading who is necessary, but a reader who can and needs to be carried away by the genuine achievements of literature, art.

For example, it is not clear which artistic values compel the publication precisely on the pages of DAUGAVA of the tale by the Moscow writer G. Bazhenov "Once and For All" (No. 6, 1980). There is no shortage of works on this kind of literary level and with this kind of topic either among our Latvian writers, or among the Russian prose writers living in our republic.

There are enough works in Latvian literature which would be entirely able to satisfy DAUGAVA's need for "big" prose, especially if the present size of the periodical is considered. Among the most important of its publications, the first that should be named is one of the best books of Z. Skuin'--the novel "Nakedness,"--and "The Cage" by A. Bel which has received a good press from literary criticism. Both of these popular works which appeared in the early 1970's had not been translated into Russian before. The publication of extracts from the novel "Invisible Fire," the tale "The White Swans Are Flying Off," and the novellas of R. Ezera can be said to be successful. In publishing "The Calendar of the Band Master Kotsin'" DAUGAVA was the first to acquaint the Russian reader with the work of the unique and productive prose writer M. Zarin'. Thanks to the periodical, the reader has come to know the novellas of the young writer E. Lans, the story by Z. Yakuban "Cement," the last stories of E. Vilks, and the short prose of E. Liv, V. Lagzdyn', D. Zigmonte, Ya. Lapsa, M. Svire, V. Belshevitsa, and other writers. Let us also name "No Forgetting--No Getting Free" by V. Lam, "Fear" by V. Kayyak, "Heat in July" and "The Initiation of Last Fall" by A. Kalve, and the detective stories of A. Kolberg.

The periodical has managed to acquaint its readers with the work of almost all of the poets who are active in literature today--O. Vatsiyetis, I. Ziyedonis, I. Auzin'sh, Ya. Peters, and many others. It is good that it has not forgotten drama, which has become greatly activated today. It has published "The Magpie's Song" by G. Priyede, "Larks" by Kh. Gulbis, and, what is entirely unusual, even two movie scenarios--"At Daugava" by G. Priyede and "Seven Sons Return on Sunday" by A. Yakuban. In addition, the latter scenario had not yet been published even in the Latvian language.

All of this is good quality literature which merits serious appreciation. One can only wish that this principle--to select only the best--will be observed in the future.

I would like to consider the publication of big works separately. LITVA LITERATURNAYA and TALLIN frequently print individual chapters from new novels. Even such a respected periodical as INOSTRANNAYA LITERATURA has been practicing this recently. We know that an artistic work is an organically single and indivisible whole. However, such publications nevertheless make it possible to become acquainted both with the writer's individual signature and with the unique character of his concrete manner of writing, and to a certain extent with the work's content; and they make it possible to interest the reader. This is also practiced by DAUGAVA, but only episodically.

It should also be noted that while an orientation is primarily toward new works and contemporary literature, it is also possible to return to the prose of past years in which there are still quite a few works worthy of attention which have not yet come out in the Russian language: for example, individual stories by E. Vilks, the novel by Ya. Maulin' "Pedestrian," or the unique essays on nature by A. Tsaune.

The work of Russian writers living in Latvia is an inseparable part of the content of DAUGAVA. It has published the prose of V. Baal', the stories of M. Kostenetskaya, and the tale by R. Dobrovenskiy "Bekasov and Nekhazov" in which a fantastic fabulousness is united with the urgent problems of life. V. Mikhaylov realizes an interesting idea in his play-parable "The Discovery of America."

Note can also be taken of the verse which has been printed in the periodical by such poets writing in Russian as L. Azarova, V. Andreyev, and others.

DAUGAVA is also doing a good deed within its limited possibilities by turning to our literary heritage. Here translations of Raynis, Veydenbaum, Chak, Yanusudrabin', Pumpur, Kempe, Upit, and others can be met, and also articles and literary historical materials. One's attention is struck, for example, by the essay by S. Viyese on Krish'yan Baron and the article by I. Kirshentale on the Latvian social novel of the 1920's and 1930's. Unfortunately, the theater has remained forgotten: At the least, there should have been some words about the productions of contemporary Latvian plays, without which the panorama of the republic's cultural life is incomplete.

There was an interesting rubric--"Poets' Exchange"--which had been introduced in order to acquaint readers with those who are translating Latvian poetry. Both translations of Latvian poetry and the poems of the translators themselves were printed here. I scarcely think that it made sense to give the rubric up.

There are many different rubrics in the periodical--"Criticism," "Journalism," "Diaries, Letters, Reminiscences," "Pages From Folk Work," "Art," "The DAUGAVA Archive," and others. Not all of them, of course, appear in each issue, but in all of them you can find valuable and exciting materials.

One should take special note of the design of the periodical which is done with taste, and of its color reproductions of works of art. Although it is not presented perhaps very diversely, our painting, graphics, and sculpture is nevertheless displayed richly, in its different manifestations. Unfortunately, in the notes on the creators of the reproduced works the artists are sometimes not presented as the interesting personalities which they are in fact. Only from time to time is this achieved, for example, with K. Fridrikhson in his portrait of I. Zarin'.

Criticism is especially important and responsible in a publication of this kind. First, a concrete writer and his work require an introduction and interpretation in the context of all of Latvian literature, since, as a rule, he is little known or not at all known to the foreign reader. For this reason, thorough support is merited by the series of literary portraits, so essential for this periodical, which is placed in the same issue as the works of the writer. Gradually, material which has great significance as information is being collected: for example, the articles by V. Brutane about

M. Krome, Ya. Peters about I. Ziyedonis, V. Vavere about A. Kalve, and others. This is especially necessary since information in the Russian language about the writers of our republic is, as a rule, scrappy and inaccessible. Secondly, along with acquainting the reader with the work of individual writers, the periodical has to show the literary process itself, and its tendencies and problems in close connection with the life of all of Soviet literature. This is not an easy task, and so far the periodical has not managed to cope with it entirely.

Poetry criticism is represented quite extensively in DAUGAVA. Articles by I. Auzin'sh, L. Bridaki, and V. Kikan and the conversations of U. Berzin' with the Georgian poet R. Kalandiya and K. Skuyenyeks and U. Berzin' with Estonian poets are devoted to a number of serious issues in it. But there is entirely too little material of this kind about prose; except for the articles of A. Skurbe and B. Tabun, almost nothing deserves mention. At the same time, in other republic publications the state of our prose was discussed frequently and very actively, and its shortcomings and problems were talked about.

In this connection, a certain one-sidedness of the periodical's position has to be mentioned. Its endeavour to give its readers all the very best that can be found in our literature is completely correct. However, we will look like limited provincial simpletons if we try to portray things in such a way that we have only successes (incidentally, a serious and deep discussion of unsolved problems and difficulties is itself an achievement). Therefore, it would be good if not only in the periodical's criticism section, but also in its journalism that which we think about, argue about, and are seeking finds an accurate reflection.

DAUGAVA has limited possibilities for reviewing, and it is a good thing that well-known critics from Moscow and Leningrad are brought in (V. Ognev, L. Ozerov, A. Urban). It is always important to know how we look "from the side-view." It would be good to bring these writers into the work of the periodical even more, and to summon them to a serious discussion.

A periodical is not able to print extensive reviews even of the most important works, and, for this reason, more often it is necessary to print critical reviews, and bibliography becomes very important in this connection. LITVA LITERATURNAYA, for example, reports in every issue about books which have been published in the Lithuanian language (including translated ones), and about translations of the works of Lithuanian writers into other languages. This does not require a large amount of space. In DAUGAVA, however, this kind of information still appears episodically, from occasion to occasion.

The journalism section merits a special discussion. Its materials have to be characterized by an active invasion of life, and an endeavour to raise the really most vital questions and to show our achievements vividly and colorfully and to attack our shortcomings sharply. Unfortunately, this is not always achieved, and frequently articles are still too general and descriptive and do not touch the reader's soul.

In four years, the periodical DAUGAVA has managed to do quite a lot, but as yet it has by no means made use of all of its possibilities. What has been achieved has to be consolidated, and then it must move on, being conscious of its responsibility.

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REGIONAL

ESTONIAN UNION OF ARTISTS BOARD HOLDS PLENUM

Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 20 May 82 p 3

[Text] The First Plenum of the Board of the Estonian Union of Artists, elected at its 17th congress, was held on 27 May. It took up organizational matters. I. Torn was elected chairman of the Board of the Estonian Union of Artists. Kh. Valk was elected first secretary of the board. I. Paul, Ya. Kangilaski, U. Orgussaar, M. Summatavet, E. Taniloo and E. Pyldroos were elected secretaries of the board.

7045
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REGIONAL

ESTONIAN UNION OF ARTISTS HOLDS 17TH CONGRESS

Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 27 May 82 p 3

[Account of opening session of 17th Congress of Estonian Union of Artists:
"Creative Energies and Talents at the Service of the People"]

[Text] The 17th Congress of the Estonian Union of Artists began its proceedings on 26 May in Tallin, in the Estonian State Russian Drama Theater.

Painters, graphic artists, sculptors, applied artists, and art historians and critics assembled in their own forum to draw up the results of what has been done over the last 5 years and to discuss the tasks facing them in the light of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Comrades K. Vayno, I. Kebin, V. Klauson, O. Merimaa, R. Ristlaan, A. Ryuytel', A.-B. Upsi, N. Yuganson, M. Pedak, A. Pork, L. Shishov, A. Gren, deputy chairman of ESSR Council of Ministers, O. Utt', head of the culture section of the Estonian CP Central Committee, I. Lott, ESSR minister of culture, as well as V. Yudin, key official of the CPSU Central Committee, V. Goryayinov, secretary of the board of the USSR Union of Artists, and guests from Moscow, Leningrad, Georgia, Latvia, Lithuania and Moldavia took part in the proceedings of the congress of the Estonian Union of Artists.

I. Torn, chairman of the board of the Estonian Union of Artists, opened the congress.

The honorary presidium consisting of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, was elected with great enthusiasm.

The following agenda was approved:

1. Report of the board of the Estonian Union of Artists--address by I. Torn, chairman of the board of the Estonian Union of Artists.
2. Report of the auditing commission of the Estonian Union of Artists--address by R. Kull, chairman of the commission.

3. Election of the board of the Estonian Union of Artists.
4. Election of the auditing commission.
5. Election of delegates to the Sixth Congress of the USSR Union of Artists.

The greetings of the Estonian CP Central Committee to the 17th Congress of the Estonian Union of Artists were expressed by R. Ristlaan, secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee. Addresses on the first two items on the agenda and reports of the Tartu branch of the Estonian Union of Artists and the creative sections of the ESSR Art Fund were heard. Then discussion began.

The congress is continuing its work on 27 May.

"The 5 years that have passed since the last congress," I. Torn, chairman of the board of the Estonian Union of Artists, said in his address, "have been filled with events of tremendous importance. In that period the 26th CPSU Congress was held; it set magnificent tasks for the Soviet people, including the creative intelligentsia. The 18th Congress of the Estonian CP was held; it detailed the upcoming tasks in the republic's development in all domains of life. It is also significant that our congress was held in the year when the entire multinational Soviet homeland was celebrating the 60th anniversary of formation of the USSR. Now congresses of artists are being held in all the union republics, and at the end of the year the All-Union Congress of Artists will be held in Moscow. It is becoming a holiday of multinational Soviet art and a review of how the large family of Soviet artists is serving its people.

"In the period between congresses the republic's art has been developing in close relationship with the country's life and under the aegis of performing the tasks set by the Communist Party. It is gratifying to know that our art is an important means of ideological and esthetic training, that it has become an everyday spiritual food for the broad masses and occupies a solid place in cultural life.

"The ties between art and life have become considerably stronger in our republic in the last 5 years. Art is now being popularized more broadly and deeply. The art weeks, which have become popular, have reached into almost all corners of the republic. The ties between art workers and work collectives have been reinforced, a number of new agreements have been concluded between the union of artists and rayons, enterprises and farms in the republic, and quite a few joint projects have been carried out.

"Work with young artists has become an important area in activity of the board of the Estonian Union of Artists. The very ranks of creators of works of art have expanded, and creative organization has grown, especially the association of young artists."

The address went on to describe the achievements and problems in various forms of art. The general picture, I. Torn said, "is determined as in the past by the well-known artists working in their inherent style, in their own range of

topics, polishing and varying creative techniques which are already habitual. As in the past our art in the overwhelming majority of cases has been examining the phenomena of life rationally and with a certain coolness, but at the same time it has been advancing very complex associations rather frequently.

As in the past the problem of so-called thematic art has been put on the agenda, since a shortage has been felt of works created on a substantial social subject and with great strength of artistic generalization. This also pertains to applied art. It is still rare to see in our exhibitions expressive portrait compositions of well-known laboring people--our contemporaries. Doesn't this reproach apply to sculptors as well?

What path has been taken by our painting--the leading form of representative art? The speaker said that whereas at the previous congress note was taken of the increased activity in the painting field, the emergence of young painters, and innovation in the problem area, this cannot be said today.

The lines between the traditional genres of art are disappearing. Instead of the term "landscape painting" there has risen the designation "painting of the environment"--insofar as the former has become the latter, the traditional framework has shifted. At the same time we can note in our painting a desire to solve problems of painting itself, to pass on what has been represented above all by pictorial means to the use of color and coloration as an important aspect of a painting. This is indicated by this spring's exhibition--one of the most important shows during the period under review.

Over the last 5 years Estonian painters have created about 70 works worthy of attention. Behind that number there stand a number of highly artistic works, but this does not remove from the agenda the demand for meaningful work.

Good Estonian graphic art emerged earlier for us than good painting. At one time graphic art in its ideas and level was furnishing a thrust of both painting and sculpture and to some extent served even as a standard of the level of creativity. It is difficult to always be good and become better and better. Yet the best or very good graphic art and technical level, associative thought and its ever greater refinement have at the same time made Estonian graphic art somewhat sterile, lacking directness, sincerity and a vigorous life-attitude.

The ever more vigorous penetration of the art of photography and photographic techniques into printing has become a new phenomenon in graphic art in recent years. This has not always been related to the desire for photorealism; photography is being used ever more widely as an organic and integral part of the printing plate.

Energetic movement has been notable in poster art, and the works of book illustrators deserve ever greater recognition.

Describing the situation in Estonian sculpture, Comrade Torn noted that the lengthy period of decline has passed, and it will be no exaggeration to say that Estonian sculpture has never been so interesting and diverse. A new

spirituality and new quality have been gradually maturing in it for some time now, and there is no doubt that an inestimable thrust for achievement of this level has been furnished by the Center of Monumental Art which the sculptors have received and the bolstering of physical facilities in the form of workshops for casting and stonecutting. It is now a result of all this that Estonian sculpture has won recognition at the union level--Ya. Soans and the architect R. Luup were awarded the USSR State Prize for the monument to A. Kh. Tammsaara.

The results of 10 years of work and the processes that have been taking place in sculpture were summed up by the retrospective exhibition, which showed that the strongest aspect of Estonian sculpture is the bust.

The address analyzed the creativity of applied artists, who make up almost one-third of members of the Estonian Union of Artists. At the exhibitions, including the one just opened in the Artists' Center in Tallin, only a small portion has been shown of the enormous output created by the hands of masters of applied art in the artistic combines and manufactured by many industrial enterprises and embellishing the everyday life of the people.

"We now have a museum of applied art," I. Torn said. "And allow me on behalf of all of us to express heartfelt words of gratitude to the party and government for having brought about the long-awaited realization of the dream of applied artists."

In examining the state of Estonian applied decorative art, the speaker noted that the styles of the recent past and of today stand side by side in this field, as do artists of the younger and older generations, each with his respective peculiarities, and all forms are represented in a diverse and many-faceted way. Yet one can note in the general picture certain changes and shifts which distinguish today's creativity from that of yesterday. First of all, we note a return to a more functional and utilitarian style. The articles of the applied artists have become more tranquil, their functions are being taken into account, dimensions have been shrinking, and the viewer has an opportunity, so to speak, to apply the article to his environment.

A second manifest tendency in Estonian applied art is the desire to follow traditions and to become immersed in them. This is manifested most vividly in carpetweaving.

Applied art is striving for harmonious development. The monumental field of applied decorative art deserves particular attention, because in the period under review unusual works have been created. For example, the tapestry of M. Tomberg in the new library of Tallin State University is truly monumental both in its size and in its artistic embodiment. The ceramic panels of L. Rokhlin on the facade of the Institute for Improvement of Qualifications of Supervisory Personnel and Specialists of the Estonian Economy in Mustamyaye and the swimming pool pavilion of the Tallin Olympic Sailing Center in Pirit represent new expression in use of ceramics in that kind of context.

The speaker went on to talk about the activity of the association of young artists and spoke in detail about art criticism, whose responsibility it is to analyze and evaluate complicated and multifaceted contemporary art. Never before have so many books been published on art, so many anthologies of articles, monographs, and so on.

Comrade Torn said in conclusion:

"The life of our art, the general picture of our creativity in the period under review have been interesting, diverse and full of strenuous work. The ties to the art of the fraternal Soviet peoples have been and still are an impetus and source of inspiration. It has been and remains our principal task to see the progress of our society, the constructive enthusiasm, to see the builder--the man at his labor, to draw inspiration from this and to reflect all this in our creativity."

7045
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REGIONAL

CONCLUDING PROCEEDINGS OF ESTONIAN ARTISTS' CONGRESS

Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 28 May 82 p 3

[Account of proceedings on 27 May, the second and final day of the 17th Congress of the Estonian Union of Artists: "A Source of Inspired Creativity"]

[Text] The 17th Congress of the Estonian Union of Artists concluded its proceedings on 27 May. In a businesslike and creative atmosphere its participants discussed the tasks of artists in the communist indoctrination of the workers and strategies in further development of the pictorial and applied arts of Soviet Estonia and more effective participation in carrying out the magnificent plans outlined by the party.

Speeches were made at the congress by E. Taniiloo, T. Pyayezuke, E. Ootsing, E. Khaggi, S. Raudveye, M. Summatavet, Ya. Tammsaar, V. Kherkel', chairman of the board of the Estonian Union of Architects, Kh. Eller, first secretary of the Khiyumaaskiy Rayon Party Committee, B. Tomberg, L. Pikhlaak, M. Eller, A. Norak, chairman of the Tallin Gorispolkom, V. Pormeyster, Ya. Kangilaski, T. Lauk, Yu. Khayn, A. Luur, director of the Kunst Publishing House, V. Veskiyvally, Estonian minister of local industry, and others. A. Gren, deputy chairman of the ESSR Council of Ministers, also spoke at the congress.

V. Goryayinov, secretary of the board of the USSR Union of Artists, and A. Stepanova, secretary of the board of the RSFSR Union of Artists, greeted the participants of the congress on behalf of the guests from the fraternal republics.

The participants in the congress adopted the text of a letter of greetings to the Estonian CP Central Committee. A resolution of the congress was adopted.

Elections were held of the board of the Estonian Union of Artists, the auditing commission of the union and delegates to the Sixth Congress of the USSR Union of Artists.

The art of Soviet Estonia, it was noted at the congress, is typified by intensive development, by optimism, and by a high level of professional skill. The noble purpose of artists' activity is to serve the people and to enhance art's influence on the ideological and esthetic edification of the workers.

Our contemporary man, the man of labor, who is building the communist society, is at the center of artists' attention. This has been vividly reflected by Estonian artists who participated in all-union and republic topical exhibitions.

The art of Estonian artists is an organic part of multinational Soviet art. And this is the basis of its further development.

The ever stronger ties with work collectives promoted enrichment of the subject matter of works, generation of conceptions and the search for new forms. Creative contacts of the republic's artists with the workers of Pylvaskiy and Khiyumaaskiy Rayons have become fruitful. The speakers spoke of the great popularity of traditional Art Weeks in the republic's rayons, during which exhibitions are organized, meetings are arranged with artists, and there are lectures and discussions, and a visual promotion campaign is conducted.

The speeches noted the stronger ties between artists and members of the armed forces, enhancement of the role of art in instilling patriotism and devotion to the cause of the party among young people.

It is the duty of artists, it was emphasized at the congress, to create a colorful chronicle of the 5-year plan, to give an account of its heroes, its deeds and its achievements. Man's thoughts and aspirations need to be reflected still more vividly, and the spiritual growth of the people of socialist Estonia portrayed. There is a need for more vigorous activity of the republic's artists and art historians in the artistic life of the entire country.

The republic's artists deserve a great deal of credit for carrying out the tasks of improving the appearance of cities and villages, it was observed at the congress. Their works embellish our life and edify and develop people. The artistic design of holiday decoration of squares and streets, the regattas devoted to the Olympic Games, new approaches in visual promotion and advertising, and attractive embellishment of old Tallin give pleasure to the eye of the capital's inhabitants and guests. But new construction developments deserve equal concern. A creative approach is needed to designing the landscaping of new areas and to their artistic conception. Large opportunities are being opened up in this area for sculptors, monument builders and designers.

Proposals were made at the congress to improve the training of young artists, art historians, and art teachers using the facilities of the republic's higher educational institutions.

A substantial number of the speeches were devoted to aspects of the esthetic education of the workers, especially young people. Applied artists, who have had an opportunity to display their works in the new applied art museum in Tallin, have become actively involved in the process of educating the viewer. But the museum has not yet become a real center of this form of art. Not everything has yet been done for normal storage of the holdings, and little attention is being paid to the problem of exhibitions of applied artists.

Every year more than 300 exhibits familiarize the public with the creativity of Estonian artists. Those who spoke at the congress noted the need for expanded promotion of art in clubs and culture centers and work collectives, as well as the need for broader involvement of young people in urban and rural amateur societies for the fine arts and applied arts.

Art has been made more effective by development of its physical facilities. The work space of the Tallin Ars Combine of the Estonian Art Fund has been expanded in recent years, many artists have received new workshops, personnel of the ESSR Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy have helped to make the exhibition program of the union more lively, and the exhibition's main pavilion has become a place for interesting encounters with art. But there are many other problems concerning the physical support of the work of artists, construction of new exhibition space, and so on, that still await solution.

The principal tasks of artists of Soviet Estonia which follow from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress are further enhancement of creative and political activity, creation of vivid works that truthfully represent the process of the very rapid development of Soviet society. The republic's artists, it was said at the congress, are preparing for a decent celebration of a glorious anniversary of our homeland--the 60th anniversary of formation of the USSR.

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REGIONAL

NEED FOR IMPROVING ASSISTANCE TO PRIVATE PLOT OWNERS

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 May 82 p 2

[Article by B. Poshkus, director of the Lithuanian Scientific Research Institute of the Economics of Agriculture, corresponding member of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin: "What the Yard Produces"]

[Text] The private subsidiary farms are small. On the other hand, they are next to the house and always under the eye of the owner. There is a substantial yield from the rural house yard--the so-called "little economy." In the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress an important place is given to a fuller utilization of the possibilities of the private subsidiary farms. It was noted at the congress that this kind of experience exists in a number of republics and oblasts.

During the last five-year plan, the rural inhabitants of Lithuania kept 315,000 cows and 506,000 swine in their yards. These herds produced more than one-third of the milk and one-fourth of the meat. The effectiveness of the republic's private subsidiary farming was twice as high as in the country. Last year was also a fruitful one: 1,784 kilograms of milk was purchased per cow. In terms of each rural inhabitant, around 130 kilograms of meat in live weight is sold. Of course, the task of subsidiary farming consists above all in meeting one's own needs. But since the yield of the livestock and of the land is substantial here, there are considerable surpluses. As a rule, commodity output of all types comes to 56 percent here of the total volume of output, while in animal husbandry it is 64 percent. Every year output worth 500 rubles and more is sold per rural inhabitant.

There are quite a few examples of the skillful organization of work and of concern about the private plots on the part of farm leaders. Take, for example, the kolkhoz imeni S. Neris in Ukmergskiy Rayon. The board and its Chairman S. Yankalyunas take a very serious attitude toward the "little economy." Aid measures for the inhabitants are provided for by the collective's social development plan. In addition, the farm is economically strong, and it is always possible to allocate equipment, materials, and feed to the villagers. Young men and women willingly remain to work on the kolkhoz. Many of them get their own livestock and cultivate vegetable gardens.

All of this can be measured not only in additional tons of meat, milk, and potatoes. What is important is something else: The private farming promotes a fuller utilization of labor resources. Take, for example, the people of pension age. They no longer work on the public fields and at the public live-stock sections, but at home they can do useful work. The private house yard is a good school for transmitting work skills to children, and it helps to educate them. The possibilities for a better utilization of existing resources also increase. The villagers prepare grass for their livestock on tracts from which it is difficult for sovkhozes and kolkhozes to take it. These are inconvenient places, roadside zones, and forest glades. And at home also nothing is thrown out, since everything goes for livestock feed: tiny potatoes, various types of haulm, and food wastes. It is also very meaningful that nothing remains empty, that the numerous village farm structures--sheds, barns, cellars, and so forth--are used sensibly.

Of course, concern for the house yard in Lithuania is to a large extent explained by local conditions and historical traditions. After all, there are many homestead farms here, and even today 40 percent of the rural population lives on them. This way of life has left its mark. At the same time, the constant support which is provided by local party, government, and economic agencies to the private farm owners is also of considerable importance. This kind of aid is especially necessary now when an active renewal of our villages is taking place, and the inhabitants of many homesteads are resettling in large, comfortable settlements. Here there are different conditions. And if they are not considered, difficulties may occur with the running of private farming. For this reason, kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders are trying to arrange things so that even after a person moves he does not curtail the production of output at his house yard.

Plots are assigned on the public farms crop rotation fields on which people grow grain crops and potatoes for their own needs, making use of the same technology as on the public sector. This measure makes it possible to economize a considerable amount of live labor and to increase the productivity of the land. A large amount of attention is devoted to selecting pastures for individually owned livestock. As a rule, these pastures are located alongside the village, which is very convenient. The farms provide real aid to the inhabitants in preparing the hay. In all of the settlements, various structures for the livestock and for feed storage are built. Thus, private farming is able to develop on the large farms no worse than on the homestead farms. Not to mention the advantages of such centers from a social point of view.

But it is not enough to help people to produce meat, milk, and vegetables. Concern has to be shown about where to sell their surpluses. An efficient organization of the procurement of output from the population is needed. People always react sharply to shortcomings in this matter, and demand sensitivity and efficiency from their partners. And in the republic, attempts are made to meet their desires. Milk reception points have been outfitted on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz. The milk is picked up by route men, and it is they who perform the house deliveries of the separated milk which is used

for raising swine. The farms pay the suppliers promptly for their output, and have organized compensation deliveries of combined feeds.

It is again a kolkhoz or sovkhoz which buys livestock from the population. Bulls are taken, as a rule, at an early age and placed on a fattening regimen. In those places where there are not enough animal husbandry buildings, contracts are concluded with the residents in accordance with which the livestock is brought to the necessary condition on their private farms. The sovkhozes and kolkhozes sell the "privates" piglets. The swine which are delivered to the state are paid for in combined feeds at the rate of 200 kilograms for a quintal of live weight.

At the same time, the level of the development of private subsidiary farming which has now been reached probably cannot be regarded as a maximum. Here also there is considerable variety, and there are advanced farms and laggards. For example, last year in Utenskiy Rayon, 3,324 kilograms of milk per cow was bought, in Rokishkskiy--3,015, in Kupishkskiy--2,821, and in Shirvintskiy--2,804. And in a number of other places the figure was only 1,100-1,200 kilograms. There is a similar picture with meat. In the villages of Tauragskiy, Shilal'skiy, Plungeskiy, and Shilutskiy Rayons every yard sells the kolkhoz or sovkhoz for additional raising cattle with a total weight of 420-550 kilograms, while with their neighbors this indicator is more modest. Consequently, the needs of the private farms have to be treated more attentively and their owners helped to increase the yield from the livestock and the land, and output procurements have to be better organized.

The efforts solely of local agencies are insufficient to open up the potential of private subsidiary farms more fully. The villagers are awaiting active help from industry. Small-dimension equipment for the mechanization of work on vegetable gardens is still not being produced. Also, why not provide the owners of cattle with transportable milking apparatuses? The question is now a pressing one. I believe that the standard contract for the contracting of livestock from the population should be simplified. Its variant, which has been proposed by union organizations, is cumbersome. In concluding a contract, some 30 pages have to be filled out.

It would also be useful to think about forms of incentives for kolkhozes and sovkhozes for the development of private subsidiary farming. In evaluating their production work, totalling up the results of competitions, and determining the level of payment for executives and specialists, the entire output obtained on the territory of the farm should probably be taken into account.

The "little economy" still has reserves. The more concern that is shown for the peasant house yard, the more fully will they reveal themselves.

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